The New-York Times.
VOL. XXI......NO. 6309. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

What the President Will Do in Civil Service Reform.

Sumner's Plan for Abolishing Internal Revenue.

Turbulent Scenes in the French National Assembly.

No Pardon for Murderers of Gens. LeCompte and Thomas.

Execution of a Negro in the City of Richmond, Va.

Four Pleas of Guilty by the South Carolina Kuklux.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service—Secretary Fish—The Ohio Senatorship—Internal Revenue and the Bureau—Defalcations in the Treasurer's Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The apparent avidity with which both Houses of Congress have entered into the matter of civil service reform, must not be accepted as positively indicative of results at the hands of Congress. There are certain Senators and Representatives who are enthusiastically and practically in favor of this reform, but they are not numerous enough to pass the law that they will frame. There are a much larger number who prefer to take the chances of approving what the President does than of voting for some specific scheme of their own. If there is to be any disagreeable responsibility about the consequences, it will be much easier for them to have the President bear it than to bear it themselves. In the meantime, the President is going ahead with the scheme of the Civil Service Commission, and it will be applied and put into practical operation before any measure can possibly get through Congress. He has the fullest power in regard to the matter. If he should see any good suggestions in the bills or debates in Congress he can apply them at once, and if Congress should choose to enact his whole scheme into a law so much the better for him and them, but within the next sixty days a great many people who do not now know what civil service reform means will become educated in that respect. In the meantime the number of converts to not only the theory, but to the practicability of civil service reform is wonderful, and is daily increasing.

MR. FISH.

The letter requesting Secretary FISH to withdraw his resignation was first signed by Vice-President COLFAX, and then by Messrs. ANTHONY and CAMERON, and forty-two others. One prominent Senator who declined to sign the letter, called personally to express his earnest desire that he should not retire.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The House Ways and Means Committee met today and heard some arguments from the tobacco men who have been here in convention, and who are in favor of fixing the uniform tax on tobacco at sixteen cents. The Committee will begin their work very soon, first on the internal taxes, and will sit during the recess.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Mr. SUMNER will on Monday, in accordance with his notice yesterday, introduce a bill to abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and for the reduction of taxation. The bill will provide for one tax only on spirituous liquors, and that a stamp tax of seventy-five cents per gallon. This rate is nearly the equivalent of both the license and stamp taxes at present levied, being a little higher. The bill will provide new regulations for the sale of stamps, and for an entirely new class of officers for their sale, and make them wholly responsible for the collection of the tax. The system of internal taxation now in existence is to terminate June 30, 1872, and the office of Commissioner to cease Aug. 31 following, which is just ten years from the time the Bureau went into operation, with Mr. BOUTWELL as Commissioner. The bill further provides that the unfinished business of the office at that time shall be transferred to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury to be closed up. It is said the Finance Committee have had a plan very similar to this under consideration, and that it meets the approval of very many Senators, but it is more generally believed the office of Commissioner will be retained till the affairs of the Bureau are substantially closed, instead of such a transfer as above noted being authorized.

CONGRESSIONAL RELAXATION.

Neither House of Congress being in session today, the members devoted themselves to business in the Departments, and at the Executive Mansion, where they were as thick and as busy as bees. Many of those residing in contiguous States have gone home until Monday. The prospect now is that the holiday recess will begin on the 21st inst., and may possibly continue until the 8th of January.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

One reason that Ohio politicians were counting Gen. GARFIELD out of the Senatorial canvass in Ohio was because of the prevailing belief there that he would be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Now that the Committees have been announced and this expectation has not been met, some of the elements opposing Mr. SHERMAN's re-election are looking to Gen. GARFIELD. A pretty lively canvass is going on, and if the General can be induced to enter the field, Mr. SHERMAN would not appear to have so great control of the situation as his friends have hitherto claimed for him. A very few Republican votes persistently cast against him would make the selection of another candidate absolutely necessary. But these few votes cannot now be counted upon with any certainty either way.

DISHONEST CLERKS.

The defaulting clerks in Treasurer SPINNER's office will be speedily tried, and without doubt convicted and sentenced. The publication of the affair has caused the utmost excitement throughout the Treasury Department. Gen. SPINNER supposed that he was personally liable for the loss, which would have taken the whole of his property, but he seemed to be more grieved that the loss should have occurred at all than at its amount, or its effect upon himself. Today, however, the law has been further examined, and it is the opinion of several good lawyers that it was never contemplated that the Treasurer should be held personally responsible in cases of this character, and if it was so, then certainly a relief bill would be passed by Congress. It is regarded everywhere as most remarkable that in transactions extending over so many years, involving thousands of millions of dollars, with the Treasurer at the mercy, as it were, of the honesty of hundreds of subordinates, the total losses by fraud or embezzlement have not reached $100,000. Such an example will be made in the present cases as will be likely to give a wholesome warning to any others who may have been tempted to wrong-doing in that office.

THE TEXAS CONGRESSMEN.

The House Committee on Elections will meet again on Monday, and will decide upon the claims of the several Texas claimants to seats. One of those who have exceptional certificates from the Governor is W. T. CLARK, a Republican, and the other, Mr. HERNDON, is a Democrat. As they both have certificates, though of an unusual form, the Committee is likely to decide to recommend that both be admitted on them, as prima facie evidence of their title to the seats. But the rights of contest will be reserved against CLARK to D. C. GIDDINGS, and against Mr. HERNDON to Ex-Representative WHITMORE.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President, today, appointed the following Postmasters: *Francis A. Shumway*, at West Killingly, Conn., vice Sylvanus Gleason, removed; Orlando T. Letcher, at Bryan, Ohio, vice C. W. Ely, resigned; J. W. McCullough, at Washington, La., vice A. Millspaugh, removed.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH DENMARK.

A Postal Convention, establishing and regulating an exchange of correspondence between the United States and Denmark, has been concluded, and will be carried into operation on the 1st of January next. It provides for the direct exchange of closed mails, by steamer, between the two countries, and also by the Hamburg and Bremen line, embracing letters, newspapers, books, patterns and samples of merchandise. The rate of prepaid letter postage is fixed at seven cents per half ounce, but unpaid, or insufficiently paid letters, will be forwarded charged with the unpaid or deficient postage, in addition to which a fine of four cents will be collected on delivery.

FRANCE.

Proceedings of the Assembly—An Adverse Vote on the Bill to Change the Seat of Government—Communist Pardons.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—In the Assembly, today, a motion was made by M. DUCHATEL for the removal of the Assembly and seat of Government to Paris. The motion gave rise to an animated debate, which promises to be a protracted one, although there is little doubt that the proposal has the majority of the Chamber in its favor. A vote of urgency on the bill was refused by a small majority. The Chamber was subsequently the scene of angry recriminations between the members of the Right and Left. The entire session was very turbulent. A vote of urgency was demanded upon the question of the future form of government for France, and was refused. M. POUYER-QUERTIER, the Minister of Finance, announced that he will present the budget for 1872 to-morrow. A bill was presented annulling the decree confiscating the property of the Orleans Princes. M. ROUVIER asked leave to present a resolution censuring the Committee of Pardons for its want of clemency toward the convicted Communists, but the majority of the Assembly protested violently against the reception of the document, and it was returned to the mover.

No Pardon for Communist Murderers—The Army Contingent.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The appeals of the Communists convicted of the murder of Gens. LECOMPTE and THOMAS, and sentenced to suffer death, have been rejected by the Commission of Pardons. There is no hope that President THIERS will interpose to remove this final decision. President THIERS' message recommends that the annual army contingent be fixed at 90,000 instead of 30,000, as incorrectly reported last night.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Betting Mania—Odds Against the Tichborne "Claimant"—Strike—An Irish "Faction."

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The betting upon the result of the Tichborne case is quite general. The latest quotations from the clubs indicate the prevalent odds as ten to one against the claimant of the property. A strike of the telegraph operators in London, Manchester, Liverpool and other large cities is imminent.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The anniversary of the Apprentice Boys at Londonderry was celebrated yesterday, and passed off with unusual quiet. An effigy of LUNDY was burnt amid the usual derisive demonstrations, but there was no serious disturbance.

MEXICO.

Capture of Saltillo by the Insurgents—Foreign Merchants Imprisoned by Cortinas.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 8.—It is reported that Saltillo has surrendered, and the revolutionists are marching on San Luis Potosi from Saltillo, and are also advancing from Monterey on Mier and Camargo. CORTINAS is said to have imprisoned several foreign merchants in Mier for sympathizing with the revolutionists. Business has been suspended here, and there are fears of a *pronunciamiento*.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Cholera at Chezzetcook—Twenty-Five Lives Lost in Wrecks on the Coast.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8.—Although the cholera has entirely disappeared from the French settlement at Chezzetcook, the houses that were infected are kept in quarantine yet to guard against another outbreak. Twenty-five lives were lost on the Nova Scotia coast in the gales of last week—eleven by the wreck of a packet schooner in the Avon River, nine by the Bermudian brigantine *Jabez*, at the Strait of Canso, and five by the schooner *Catherine*, in Yarmouth Sound. Those lost in the *Jabez* were Capt. ABRAHAM SIMMONS, of Bermuda; THOMAS H. MURRAY, of Prince Edward's Island, and FRANCIS ROBBINS, of Bermuda, passengers, and six of the crew. The only one saved was a seaman named MANUEL, who was taken off the wreck after great suffering.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Proposed Central American Confederation—Small-Pox at Valparaiso—Aid for Chicago from Lima—An American Enterprise.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 7.—The steam-ship *Henry Chauncey* has arrived from Aspinwall, and sailed for New-York. Aspinwall dates are to the 2d inst. A conference of representatives of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras is to be held in December, to discuss a project for the formation of a Central American Confederation. Work upon the Costa Rica Railroad was progressing.

Advices from Valparaiso, Chili, are to the 11th of November. The Government had disbanded the battalion of troops organized for the survey of the Caracolas mines, one of which was said to be worth $9,000,000. The construction of a railroad to the mines had been commenced. The telegraph line between Valparaiso and San Felipe has been completed. The French bark *Notre Dame*, from London, for Montevideo, has been burned at sea. The hospitals were insufficient to accommodate the small-pox patients.

Lima, Peru, dates are to the 22d of November. All was quiet throughout the Republic. Members of Congress had been elected and the session will commence in July next. Ten thousand dollars had been collected for the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Hon. THOMAS SETTLE, the American Minister, was sick and had started for New-York. HENRY MEIGGS has purchased a large portion of the suburbs of Lima, with intention of building cottages on an improved American plan. He will also establish a journal which will be devoted to the interests of Spanish America.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

Jacob Brock Hanged at Louisa Court-House, Va., for Wife-Murder—Full Confession of the Culprit—Story of the Crime.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—JACOB BROCK, colored, was executed today at Louisa Court-house for the murder of his wife. On the scaffold he made a full confession of guilt, attributing it to infidelity on the part of his wife and to intemperance on his own.

The story of the crime is as follows: BROCK and his wife, of Louisa County, Virginia, one day in last June went together from their house to Frederickshall, a depot on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, to make some purchases at the store there. They went and returned afoot, as the depot was not many miles from the cabin they inhabited. At the depot JACOB bought a bottle of whisky, but he was apparently quite sober. The woman reached home a little while before JACOB, who had lingered, and she was in the act of kindling the fire when JACOB came in, and asked if supper was ready, his tone being that of one ready to pick a quarrel. It happened that his wife had a supply of cold victuals on hand, which she quickly placed before him, and he sat down moodily to eat. He then asked for water, which was handed him by his step-son, an intelligent colored boy, who was the principal witness in the subsequent trial. JACOB complained that the water was warm, and ordered the lad to go to the spring for more. When the lad returned with the water, JACOB had succeeded in tying a rope around one of his wife's wrists, and was endeavoring to tye the other wrist, but in the scuffle that took place she contrived to throw him off. He rushed then upon her, knocked her down, and tied both of her hands together. Forcing her up-stairs, he tied her hands above her head to a cross-piece nailed to the unceiled rafters of the hut. He then deliberately descended, got his bottle of whisky, a pitcher of water, a tumbler, several stout switches, and went back up-stairs. Having prepared and taken a glass of whisky, he began to flog his wife in the most merciless manner. He wore out his supply of rods upon her, (taking occasional glasses of liquor to nerve himself,) and then broke up a flour-barrel and beat her with the staves, heading and hoops, until they were broken to pieces. The fragments of all these things which he used on her up-stairs were exhibited in Court at his trial.

Having exhausted all convenient weapons, he loosened the woman from the cross-piece and drew her by the rope down the stairs, out of the house, into the orchard. He then tied her up to the limb of an apple tree and, breaking off boughs, resumed his process of beating the poor creature to death. Having used up all the boughs within his reach, he untied the doomed woman from the limb, when she fell utterly disabled to the ground. He thereupon seized the rope and dragged her to the yard of his cabin, where he endeavored to prop her up against a peach tree which grew there, but she fell prostrate. Still unrelenting, he stripped the peach tree of its boughs and wore them out upon the dying woman. Finally tired out, he dragged her by the heels into the cabin again. There he laid her insensible body before the fire and dashed a bucket of water over her. Taking a final drink from his bottle, he turned into bed and fell asleep. When he awoke in the morning his wife was lying dead on the hearth.

BROCK was arrested and tried at Louisa Court-house, (the jury being composed of four whites and eight negroes,) was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and he was sentenced to be hanged. No evidence was given establishing a motive on JACOB's part to commit the crime. He was usually a sober negro, and all the testimony (the boy's included) went to show that he was not intoxicated when he began to beat his wife, though it is very probable that he was very drunk before he stopped beating her. He and she had lived together as harmoniously as most couples of their class and color, and their circumstances had been such as to always keep them from want.

Since his conviction and sentence, BROCK made several desperate attempts to escape, on one occasion setting fire to the jail. The execution passed off quietly. B.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

No Election for Senator yet in California—Tennessee Tax Levy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The State Senate has confirmed Adj.-General CAZNEAU, the Democrats and Republicans uniting upon him. The joint Convention for the election of United States Senator did not meet today.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 8.—The Senate has agreed to the House proposition to fix the rate of State taxation at forty cents. The present rate is sixty cents, which has barely paid the expenses of the State Government, leaving the interest on the State bonds unprovided for. The privilege tax on merchants has been reduced by the Senate, but yet to be acted upon by the House.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Illinois House of Representatives today passed a bill giving power to the United States Government to condemn land in Chicago for public buildings. There were only four opposing votes.

The Kuklux Trials in South Carolina—Four Pleas of Guilty.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8.—In the Kuklux trials to-day, four of the prisoners, viz.: PORTER, CHILDERS, MURPHY and MONTGOMERY, pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiring to deprive the citizens of their right to vote. They reserved the right of reading affidavits in mitigation of punishment.

Mr. STANBERY raised the point of order whether a prisoner can be tried for an offense committed in March but charged to have been committed on the 21st April, in order to bring the case under the Kuklux law passed on the 20th of April. Other points will be raised to-morrow for certification to the Supreme Court.

Extensive Rolling-Mill Burned in Birmingham, Penn.—Loss About $120,000.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—The loss of McKNIGHT & Co. by the burning of their rolling-mill at Birmingham, at 3 o'clock this morning, is as follows: On machinery about $60,000; building, $25,000; stock, $35,000. Insured in home companies for $30,000; Liverpool, $10,000; Delaware Mutual, North British and Mercantile, Phoenix, of Hartford; Commerce, of Albany, and International, each $5,000; total, $70,000. The fire originated from the watchman dropping a lighted wick into a barrel of oil while filling a lamp.

Metairie Races—Fourth Day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—The weather was pleasant today, and the attendance at the races very good. The track was in fair condition.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase handicap; about two and a half miles; Club Purse, $600. The race was won by *Blind Tom*, beating *Virgil*, *Von Moltke*, *Temple*, *Tom Corbett* and *Chalmette*. The riders of *Von Moltke*, *Temple* and *Tom Corbett* were thrown. *Chalmette* would not take the first obstruction. Time—5:48.

SECOND RACE.—Club Purse, $400; mile heats; for three-year olds.

Billy Williamson	2	1
Madam Dudley	1	dis.

In last heat *Dudley* would not start until *Williamson* almost had reached the quarter-pole. Time—1:52¾, 2:05.

THIRD RACE.—Club Purse, $500; three miles; for all ages. The race was won by *Salina*, beating *Bob Shelton*, *Nannie Douglas*, *Fishball* and *Richard*, in order. Time—5:43¼.

DUKE ALEXIS IN BOSTON

He Expresses a Lively Admiration of the City.

Formal Reception by the City and State Authorities—Visit to Harvard College, ment and the Navy—The Ball.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—"I like Boston very much, indeed!" emphatically pronounces the Prince ALEXIS, and Boston is serenely happy. He, in turn, seems to be thoroughly liked by all of Boston. Circulating among the crowds that have blocked the street today, I have heard none but words of praise and admiration of his manly appearance and his modest, unostentatious bearing. I grieve to say I have also heard his conduct contrasted with that of some of his hosts, to the very marked disadvantage of the latter. Now, concerning the reception and the events of this day.

FORMAL RECEPTIONS OF CITY AND STATE.

Shortly before 10 o'clock this forenoon the Duke appeared at the entrance to his superb quarters at the Revere House, in his natty costume of Lieutenant of the Russian Navy, with which fair New-York has been so charmed, looking sturdy and fresh, ready for the day's bout. He stood for a moment enjoying the scene before him. By the curb of the walk immediately in front stood the elegant carriage which had been prepared for him, known here as the President Lincoln landau, because in it the lamented war President rode on the occasion of his memorable passage through Boston; behind it were other almost as elegant equipages; and beyond these, keeping back a vast crowd of shouting citizens of all grades, were lines of scarlet-coated and white-plumed dragoons. The Duke then acknowledged the salute of the soldiery, and, escorted by the members of the City Government Reception Committee, stepped into his carriage. The Ex-Minister, CATACAZY, followed, and as soon as the others of his suite were seated in the remaining carriages, the procession moved at a lively pace, and to the well-worn air of "Hail Columbia," played somewhat out of tune by a mounted band. The order of the procession was this: Military escort; the barouche of the Prince and Mr. CATACAZY, with Alderman JENKINS; carriage containing Vice-Admiral POSSIET, Consul STORER, and President RICH, of the Common Council; carriages containing Count SHOUVALOFF, Lieut. TUDEER and other members of the suite, and two empty carriages, to be filled later in the day by the Mayor of the city and the Governor of the State. The procession passed quite rapidly through lines of citizens, and, by a circuitous route, first to the City Hall. Here a large force of Police officers was drawn up in double line from the main gate to the front entrance of the building, and it was with much difficulty that the surging crowd could be kept from breaking the line, so eager were they to obtain desirable positions. The grounds in front were completely packed with a mass of people, while School-street, its entire length, presented a similar scene. All the buildings adjacent were appropriated by spectators, and the Parker House made a brilliant appearance, every room of its entire front being occupied by ladies and gentlemen, who thus embraced one of the best possible opportunities to get a good glimpse of His Imperial Highness as he alighted from his carriage. The inside of the City Hall was hardly less animated, as every portion of it from the entrance to the second floor was filled, including the Board of Aldermen's room. A large share of those present were ladies. As the Duke alighted from his carriage he was greeted with deafening cheers, and on his passage through the building he was also cheered. The reception by the Mayor was informal, as no speeches were made. The Duke was hurriedly shown over the building, and then taken in charge by the Mayor and again conducted to his carriage. The ride to the State-house was characterized by similar demonstrations on the part of the people. At the State-house were gathered the great men of the State, and many of the fair women, who appeared by special invitation of the Governor. The rooms of the Governor were elaborately decorated with flowers, and behind the Governor's chair of state a large Russian flag was displayed. The Governor received the Duke with the following speech:

YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS: It is my privilege, in behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, to extend to you a most cordial welcome. It gives us pleasure to meet a representative of a nation which for so long a time has manifested such good-will toward our country, and especially for the words of sympathy which came to us during our last great struggle. We rejoice in the prosperity and freedom which now prevails in both countries. We hope that your visit among us will be agreeable, and that it will be a pleasant recollection on your return to your native land.

The Duke bowed his thanks, and was conducted to the Governor's desk followed by Minister CATACAZY, Admiral POSSIET and others, and where many of the ladies and gentlemen present had the pleasure of being presented. The process of hand-shaking continued as the Duke passed through the Governor's Room on his way to the Library, whither he was escorted, arm-in-arm with Gov. CLAFLIN, by the Sergeant-at-Arms. During the reception and presentation the Duke entered into an animated conversation in English with several ladies to whom he was introduced. Passing through the Library, which was filled with eager spectators, His Highness returned to Doric Hall, and made a detour, during which his attention was directed by the Governor to the statue of Gov. ANDREW, the busts of LINCOLN, SUMNER, and the tattered ensigns which were borne through the great struggle for the preservation of the Union. No time was lost, and, without undue haste, the Imperial guest left the State-house and re-entered his carriage, accompanied by Gov. CLAFLIN, Mayor GASTON and M. CATACAZY; the other gentlemen resumed their seats, and, under escort of the cavalry, proceeded down Beacon, through Charles and Cambridge streets, on their way to Harvard College.

THE DRIVE IN THE SUBURBS.

The Prince seemed to thoroughly enjoy the ride out to Cambridge and Charlestown over the trim mill-dam, the fashionable afternoon drive of the town, and the famous trotting course, and by the pleasant ways and places, and well he might, for others have been before him, and so sung its praises that it has become far-famed. All along the way knots of people were gathered, and the Prince was cheered and otherwise constantly honored.

AT CAMBRIDGE.

Emerging from the cordon of cavalry, the carriages containing the Grand Duke and his retinue filed into the University Yard and proceeded directly to Gore Hall, the library, where President ELIOT and a large gathering of Professors and others were in waiting to receive him. Many ladies occupied positions in the balconies commanding a view of the assemblage. The Duke entered accompanied by Gov. CLAFLIN, and was by his Excellency introduced to President ELIOT, Hon. JNO. H. CLIFFORD, President of the Board of Overseers, Hon. E. R. HOAR, Hon. GEORGE TYLER BIGELOW, also of the Board of Overseers, and Mr. NATHANIEL SILSBEE, Treasurer of the Corporation. Vice-Admiral POSSIET and Ex-Minister CATACAZY entered with Lieut.-Gov. TUCKER, and were also introduced. Then followed the Governor's staff and the Boston City Committee, each in charge of a guest of the Ducal suite. After a minute or two passed in conversation, and when a few more introductions were made, the Duke took the arm of President ELIOT and made a tour of the ground floor of the library. He was afterward presented to Mr. JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY, the librarian, who reminded the guest of the interest his father, the present Czar, had taken in the cause of education, by showing a valuable accession to the library presented by ALEXANDER II., namely, a copy of the *Bibliorum Codex Sinaiticus Petropolitanus*, received through Baron STOECKL, while Minister to the United States. *The Memoirs and Collections of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg*, a hundred volumes, were also shown His Highness as a reminder of the importance with which the researches and publications of that Society were viewed. After looking over other buildings, they were driven to the residence of President ELIOT, on Quincy-street, where a lunch was partaken of. The visitors were followed in their wanderings by a large crowd, but no extraordinary demonstration took place, further than a hearty salute by the students as the carriages entered the College grounds. Some of the more gay and festive of these students, by the way, indulged in many rather extensive larks during the day, regarding the occasion as specially suggestive of such. One of their follies was to have ordered from Boston 140 quarts of ice-cream and forty hacks. When the ice-cream came out there was no one to receive it, and the building at which it was to be delivered was bolted and barred, and the forty carriages were aimlessly driving about the sleepy town for nearly an hour in search of somebody for orders.

AT CHARLESTOWN.

Bunker Hill was gazed at, the Navy-yard inspected, and a most elaborate reception, brief hop and informal banquet all in one, at the Admiral's house, attended. While being "toted" about the Navy-yard, the Prince looked decidedly bored, though he surely tried to appear entertained, and when he was obliged to stand on the edge of a bleak pier in an incipient snow-storm, surrounded by a gaping crowd for many long minutes waiting for the explosion of a torpedo, which never happened, he was indeed an object for pity. From the Admiral's house the party were driven directly to their Revere House quarters to prepare for the ball.

CATACAZY THROWN.

After the procession left the State House, the inmates of the second carriage had a narrow escape from severe injury. The horses were frightened, and becoming unmanageable from some cause, ran with terrible speed up Columbus-avenue, and were only checked by the driver reining them full against a lamp-post. Alderman JENKINS and the Russian CATACAZY were thrown out, but, fortunately, received only slight injuries. The barouche was badly damaged. This is the statement as given by the Police.

THE BALL.

It is now midnight and the grand ball in the Boston Theatre, the first great event of the Prince's visit, is fairly begun. The Prince, costumed in sombre black, like every other gentleman in the house, distinguished only by the blue sash across his breast, sits in his gorgeous crimson box high up in the front of the second balcony, and surveys the brilliant scene on the floor below and in the balconies on either side, in company with a trio of quite pretty ladies and Mr. CATACAZY, and grouped behind, two or three of the Ball Committee. The immense orchestra ranged in the balconies on either side of the stage, one portion led by GILMORE, of Jubilee fame, and the other by CARL ZERRAHN, is performing a polka, and a crowd of dancers are endeavoring to be graceful and easy in a crowd of idle gazers. The Prince, with his suite, entered the theatre and the Ducal box only a half hour ago. The reception was cordial, though not enthusiastic, the Boston chill, of which so many artists have dread, being apparently on the assembled company. In response to the feeble applause but quite general handkerchief-waving, he bowed and bowed again, while the orchestra rolled out in magnificent style the now already quite familiar strains of the Russian Hymn. Immediately after the ball was formally opened, the Duke's set was composed as follows: His Imperial Highness and Mrs. GASTON, wife of the Mayor; CATACAZY and Miss WINTHROP, daughter of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP; J. J. C. WARREN and Miss SHAW, daughter of the late J. HOWLAND SHAW; Mr. BRAGIOLETTI, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, with Miss FRANK PEABODY. The company present is large, but not so crowded as was anticipated, numbering perhaps 2,000 people. It includes some of the most prominent of Bostonians and also many that are not. To be explicit, it is decidedly a mixed gathering, and exhibits not a little of that aristocracy which has been termed shoddy by the side of the very cream of Boston society. The ladies' toilets are varied and showy, and there are a few of marked elegance but not all are tasteful. It must not be inferred from this criticism that the general effect is displeasing or unsatisfactory. Such is by no means the case. There are many beautiful women present and lovely girls, but on the whole there is an absence of that style and striking brilliancy that such a ball in New-York would present. The Duke an hour hence lunches in the private lunch-room with a select few, and then goes to his hotel. The decorations are very beautiful, and altogether the ball may be set down as a success.

THE CHICAGO LAW LIBRARY.

Letter of Gov. Hoffman to the Chairman of the Library Committee.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 8.—The following letter from Gov. HOFFMAN, of New York, will explain itself:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Dec. 4.

GENTLEMEN: I received yesterday morning your letter of the 1st inst., relative to supplying a part of the great loss sustained by the Law Institute and legal profession of Chicago by fire. I have made arrangements this morning with Messrs. BANKS & BROTHERS, law book-sellers, to forward to the Institute, without delay, a complete set of Session Laws and Revised Statutes of this State, with the State Reports from the beginning, Digests and the last edition of *Kent's Commentaries*. They will be forwarded by express in a few days, the charges prepaid. I have preferred not to wait for authority from the Legislature, deeming a prompt response to your request important. I have no doubt my action will be approved, and I beg the Law Institute to accept the books as a gift from the State of New-York. If your rooms are not ready, please notify me how long you wish the delivery delayed. Truly yours,

(Signed.) JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Mr. THOMAS HAYNE, Chairman of Committee.

The Philadelphia City Business Suspended—Confusion in the Financial Department.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 8.—In accordance with the instructions of Judge PAXSON, an investigation has been made into the affairs of the City Treasury. The official report says that all the business of the City Treasury is suspended, no person being authorized to receive or pay any moneys; and owing to said suspension large sums of money have accumulated in the hands of the chiefs of the various departments greatly in excess of the money for which bonds have been entered by said departments. Such facts have been presented that the Grand Inquest are of opinion that those whose duty it is to provide for the management of the City Treasury and the safety of the city funds have been derelict in duty, and censurable for such management, whereby the city funds may be endangered, citizens subjected to inconvenience and loss, and the credit of the city impaired. Judge PAXSON is considering what action to take in the premises.

BLAIR'S "PASSIVITY."

The Philadelphia Age Dissents from the Missouri Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The *Age* to-morrow, noticing MONTGOMERY BLAIR's letter to the New-York *World* recommending the "passive policy," will editorially dissent. It says:

"We do not know of any mode by which the Democratic Party could be placed in that attitude till its National Convention assembles, except by a tacit understanding and a general assent; and to make our position clear we will at once dissent emphatically from the proposal. We never heard a new phrase that sounds less acceptable than that one that implies 'passivity,' when the best hope of success lies in vigor and action. The Democratic Party now represents those principles of free civil government that are the best possession and the dearest right of every American citizen. That there will be a rally of all conservative men to support these principles is so clear that it has raised the hopes of all freemen worthy of the name and fears of all conspirators for military governments."

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has remained quite low since Thursday night in New-York and New-England, with brisk winds from the north-west and south-west on the lower lakes and middle Atlantic coast. Fresh winds and clear weather now prevail from Maine to Virginia; light winds in the Southern and Gulf States. The highest barometer is central over Iowa. Threatening and rainy weather is reported from Louisiana and Texas. Cloud and snow continue on the lower lakes. Clear weather has prevailed at the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Station.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise from the upper Mississippi to the Middle and Eastern States, with south-westerly winds veering to the north-west; clearing weather on the lower lakes, and clear weather elsewhere; the highest pressure yesterday from Michigan to Kentucky, with clear weather during the day east of Alabama. The area of cloud and rain continues in the South-west; the winds diminish on the lower lakes, and pleasant weather continues in California.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue for to-night at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo and Cleveland.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The following items are collated from the regular dispatches received at the Signal office during the past twenty-four hours: Snow fell, last night, at Burlington, Vt.; Detroit, Mich.; Marquette, Mich., and Montreal, Canada. It was sleeting in Oswego, N. Y., and the weather was foggy in Denver, Col., and San Francisco. Upon the summit of Mount Washington heavy snow was falling, with a heavy gale from the west; the barometer was recorded 29.42, while the temperature was 9° above zero. The temperature in this city, last night, fell to 33°. Snow fell this morning in Buffalo, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio. The temperature in Duluth, Minn., was 5° below zero, and at Escanaba, Mich., 1° below zero. Upon the summit of Mount Washington the barometer was recorded at 29.40; the thermometer registered 9° above zero, and a light snow was falling, with a west wind, blowing ninety-one miles an hour. Snow fell this evening at Oswego, N. Y., and Montreal. The weather in Buffalo, N. Y., was clearing up. In this city, at 5 o'clock, the wind from the north-west was blowing thirty-five miles an hour. The temperature is falling, and was recorded, at 7 o'clock, at 37°. Upon the summit of Mount Washington the snow was still falling, and the wind was blowing a gale from the west. At Lynchburg, Va., the weather was clear, with a south-west wind blowing twenty-eight miles an hour.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

EUGENE ATKINS was killed at Westfield, Mass., on Thursday, by a bank of gravel falling on him.

The gas-works at Winsted, Conn., exploded yesterday afternoon, and two men were severely, although not fatally, burned.

The trial of KELLY, which commenced in Dublin on Thursday, has been interrupted and postponed until January.

The British Attorney-General refuses the application of a solicitor for the commencement of actions for libel against the London papers.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, dates to the 3d inst. report business brisk, and a heavy demand for coffee and logwood, and prices advancing.

Fifty more convicts were transferred from Sing Sing to Auburn on Thursday. Gen. GREENTHALL was among the number.

The steam-ship *Nina*, (?) from New-York, for Cardiff, has been abandoned at sea. Her crew were saved by the steam-ship *Aleppo*, from Boston, and landed at Liverpool.

The Argyll Rooms, a famous place of entertainment in London, England, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. A number of adjacent buildings were also burned.

A fire at Munda Station, Livingston County, N. Y., on Thursday night, destroyed Partridge's Block, Thompson's Block, and three dwellings. Loss $20,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway, which has been blocked by snow, is now clear from Kansas City to Cheyenne. The Union Pacific mails are coming over it from the West.

The Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad has been completed to Columbia, S. C., and on and after Dec. 12 will open a line between the North and South via Columbia.

The last rail on the Shepaug Valley Railroad, running from Hawleyville, on the Housatonic Railroad, to Litchfield, Conn., was laid on Thursday.

The steamer *Fannie Brandies*, for Cairo, with 200 bales of cotton and a few passengers, struck a snag near the head of Island No. 40, Mississippi River, on Thursday night, and sunk to the boiler deck. No lives were lost.

Five passenger trains from the West are snow-bound at Laramie, on the Pacific Railroad. The trains from the East have arrived at Cheyenne, but the road is still blocked on the summit between Laramie and Cheyenne.

Col. DICKEY's California mustang mare *Kate* trotted twenty miles over a very heavy track in fifty-one minutes and thirty seconds, in San Francisco, yesterday. Her owner then offered to wager $1,000 that she could trot another mile immediately inside of 2:55, but there were no takers.

The exequatura of the following Consuls were gazetted yesterday in Madrid: Gen. A. T. A. TORBERT, as United States Consul-General at Havana; Señor MICONI, as Mexican Consul at Cadiz; Señor PAYERA, as Mexican Consul at Granada; RICHARD T. LOWENSTEIN, as United States Vice-Consul at Grao; CHARLES H. EDEN, United States Vice-Consul at Seville, and Mr. FRENOR, United States Vice-Consul at Valencia.

Appointment of a Receiver of the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company.

On application of the Attorney-General, Judge BARNARD yesterday made an order appointing BERNARD CASSERLY temporary receiver of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company. The report of Mr. MILLER, Superintendent of Insurance, on which the application was based, shows that the capital of the Company is nearly all exhausted. The assets are stated to be $332,368 06; the liabilities, including $300,000 capital, amount to $808,936 09; the excess of liabilities over assets, including capital, is $476,568 03; exclusive of capital, $176,568 03. The order to show cause why the receivership should not be continued, was made returnable on the 14th inst. It was stated on behalf of the Superintendent that he delayed in this case in order to allow the Company to try and effect some compromise with its Chicago policy-holders, of which there was at one time a fair hope.

The Communist Parade Prohibited by the Police.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

That the Superintendent be directed to notify the officers of the International Society of this City that the proposed parade of the Society on Sunday next, Dec. 10, will not be permitted on that day, and that the parade or demonstration, if made, must be on some other day of the week than Sunday; and further, that the Superintendent be directed to take the necessary measures to prevent the parade on Sunday in case the Society should persist in parading on that day.

The prohibited demonstration was to be in commemoration of ROSSEL and the other lately executed Communists, and the procession was to have started at noon from the Cooper Institute.

The following was to be the line of march of the procession: From Cooper Institute down Bowery to Great Jones-street, to Broadway, Waverley-place, Fifth-avenue, up to Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue down to Fourteenth-street, to Lincoln Monument, where a salvo of honor was to be fired over the catafalque, then a disbandment.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Startling Change in His Condition Reported.

His Malady Takes an Unfavorable and Dangerous Turn.

Members of the Royal Family Summoned to Sandringham.

Bulletins of the Physicians Yesterday and Last Night.

The Most Intense Excitement Manifested in London.

False Reports of the Prince's Death Circulated.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—There has been an unfavorable change in the condition of the Prince of WALES. The first bulletin this morning, signed by Sir WILLIAM JENNER, M. D., reports that the Prince passed a very uneasy night, and this morning there is a considerable increase of the fever. This official news, and the various rumors on the street, some of them exaggerating the case, cause a renewal of alarm, and have the effect of depressing stocks and the markets generally.

Half-past 1 P. M.—The Queen left Windsor this morning for Sandringham, and is now at the bedside of the Prince. The city is full of alarming rumors in regard to the case of His Royal Highness. Several extras have been issued by the morning papers, giving all kinds of reports as they arise. Many of them represent the circumstance as worse than they really are. The very issuing of these extra editions tends to multiply the public fears. The effect on business is depressing. Stocks and public securities feel it, and financial quotations show a decline. Consols have fallen ¼ per cent. since last night, and all other securities, foreign and domestic, share in the fall.

Two P. M.—Indirect intelligence of a depressing character has been received from Sandringham, in the form of a report which is in circulation around the palace that the Prince has grown worse since morning, which is given under reserve by the Central Press Agency. The physicians have decided to commence an immediate investigation into the origin of the Prince's illness, an official report of which will be made.

Three P. M.—An official bulletin, dated at Sandringham at 2 P.M., reports that the Prince slept at intervals during the morning, but the graver symptoms are unabated.

Four P. M.—All the members of the royal family have been summoned by telegraph to Sandringham. The Queen and the Princess LOUISE left Windsor together, and drove rapidly to the Prince's residence. The distress of both was apparent.

Five P. M.—There are exciting rumors on 'Change announcing the death of the Prince of WALES.

Half-past 9 P. M.—The physicians in attendance on the Prince of WALES have just issued a bulletin, stating that His Royal Highness has slept slightly, but is still very much prostrated.

Midnight.—The sudden and unfavorable change in the condition of the Prince of WALES has caused a feeling of deep sorrow throughout the entire country, and manifestations of sympathy are pouring in from all sections. The excitement in London to-night has been intense, and immense crowds of people have gathered in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices, anxiously seeking information concerning the condition of the Prince. All classes, including workmen, have held public meetings, at which resolutions were adopted expressing deepest sympathy for His Royal Highness.

[Up to the hour of our going to press—3½ A. M.—no further intelligence was received from London concerning the condition of the Prince. This may be owing to the anticipated strike of the telegraph operators having commenced at Liverpool, causing the transmission of dispatches to be delayed.]

Feeling in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Much interest is everywhere manifested concerning the condition of the Prince of WALES, and comment is made as to what effect his death will have on the British Government.

MORE RING WORK.

Attempted Suicide of a Former Tammany Office-Holder—Cutting off a Sinecure Leads to Cutting a Throat.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Capt. BYRNES, of the Fifteenth Precinct, discovered that a tragedy had occurred nearly twelve hours before at the Tremont House, No. 665 Broadway, and Sergt. TYNAN, at 4:50 P.M., telegraphed to the Central Police Office that SAMUEL J. ANDERSON, aged sixty years, had attempted to commit suicide at the Tremont House by cutting his throat and his left thigh with a razor, and would probably recover. The Police furnished no further details of the affair, but inquiries made in the proper quarter resulted in the discovery of some facts of startling interest.

SAMUEL J. ANDERSON proved to have been one of the stipendiaries of the Tammany Ring, and prior to August last had been a clerk in the Controller's office for four years, during three of which he had done no work whatever, but had regularly drawn his salary. With the overthrow of the Ring he lost his sinecure, and, having no other means of support, finally felt impelled to end his existence. For some time past he had been separated from his family and boarded at the Tremont House, where, yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, he attempted to rid himself of life by severing the femoral artery. He succeeded in cutting a deep gash in his thigh, but did not touch the artery, and finding that the blood did not flow freely, he next sought to cut the jugular. In this, too, he failed, although he made a severe wound in his throat, and when discovered a few minutes after, was rapidly sinking from loss of blood. The flow was, however, instantly stopped, and restoratives being applied, he was soon revived and out of danger.

He spoke freely yesterday of the causes that had induced him to attempt suicide, which he claimed to be solely the want of the means of subsistence since losing his position. He also claimed that he had furnished the Committee of Seventy with some valuable figures through a friend, who was yet on duty in the Controller's office, in return for which promises had been made him in behalf of the Committee, that he should be taken care of. These promises he said had not been kept, and as he saw nothing in the future but pauperism, he resolved to evade it by death. He had an insurance on his life, which he thought was a surer provision for his family than anything he was likely to achieve, and this consideration also had some effect in driving him to the deed. His past had not been brilliant, and he could not hope for anything much better in the future. A native of Georgia, he was during the war a strong Southern sympathizer and spent some time in Fort Lafayette as a prisoner for suspected complicity with Col. KERRIGAN. Released finally, the suspicion of disloyalty which attached to him was a passport to the favor of Tammany, and he was quartered upon the public in one or the other of the municipal or county offices until at last he was established in the Controller's Office, at first with nominal duties but for three years as a sinecurist. When the upheaval of the people shook him off with the other leeches, he was left to his own resources, and this attempted suicide was almost the first result.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Revolutionary Baronet—A Clouded Horizon—The Question of National Education—Literary Gossip—The Metropolitan Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1871.

Sir CHARLES DILKE has been unlucky in his crusade against the monarchy. Since his address at Newcastle he has proclaimed himself an out and out Republican, without any qualification, but at the same time he has repudiated the idea of attacking the Queen personally, or of arguing for the abolition of the monarchy on the ground that it entails the expense of a few superfluous retainers. He admits that a monarchy may even do some good in the way of preventing political intrigues for power, and he would have it crumble away gradually and peacefully, instead of being torn down by violent hands. He made the mistake in the first instance of arguing a question of principle on the basis of mere details; he put the cart before the horse. The public mind is ripe for a discussion of the principles of the Constitution, and when these have been threshed out, the right or wrong of detail arrangements can be settled offhand. This country has always shed its effete institutions in the natural way, as the stag sheds its antlers and the crab his shell, rubbing them off gently when they are only hanging by a thread, and when a sufficient substitute has already grown up underneath; and if ever the monarchy goes, that, I have no doubt, will be the fashion of its going. At Bristol, Sir C. DILKE was much applauded for his avowal of Republicanism, but at Leeds, where there was some apprehension of disturbances, he was a good deal hissed and the audience sang "God Save the Queen" in chorus to his denunciations of the monarchy. On the other hand he has been offered the honorary membership of the International Association, and has had votes of thanks passed to him by some of the beer-shop discussion clubs which call themselves "Republican Leagues," "Patriotic Societies" and so on. Two characteristic incidents occurred at one of these gatherings. It appears that the revolutionists insist upon a certain moderation of language, for a speaker who declaimed against the Prince of WALES as a "thief, blackguard and wuss," was ruled to have gone too far; the chairman and the meeting agreed that "wuss" was on the wrong side of the line. On the same occasion it was announced that the *Republican* newspaper has been reduced to raffle a blanket to keep itself going.

A STORM BREWING.

Speculations as to the relative superiority of monarchical and republican institutions are not at the present moment of much practical importance. The real storm, and it is a very serious and even dangerous one, is brewing in quite another quarter. Whether it will break out now or blow over for the present, it is difficult to say, but it is quite certain that in any case it will only be postponed, and not got rid of until it has blown itself out. This impending difficulty is one which should be appreciated in New-York, for New-Yorkers themselves are confronted by something of the same kind. All other questions sink into comparative insignificance by the side of the great struggle between the Catholic priesthood and the Government in regard to national education, which is now beginning, and which, before it is done, will go to the very roots of the Constitution. The chief battle-ground will, of course, be Ireland, but there is also an English question which must be governed by the same principles which are applied to the Irish question. I need not go into the history of the secular, or, as their opponents styled them, "godless" schools, established in Ireland when the late Lord DERBY, then Lord STANLEY, was Chief Secretary. At first they were opposed by the Protestant party and supported by the Catholics for whom it was, at least, as they thought, a gain to have a stop put to the Protestant teaching which had hitherto been carried on at the cost of Government. But the successive triumphs of the Catholics have encouraged fresh demands, instead of appeasing them, and they now insist that the education system shall be made denominational instead of secular—that is to say, that Government shall hand over to them so much money to be spent by them in educating the people as Catholics. Their plea is, of course, that a secular education is not only imperfect but deleterious, and that it is a mischief to the children to teach them, say, reading or arithmetic, without at the same time and in the same place inculcating the infallibility of the Pope, the intercession of the Saints, the Divinity of the Virgin Mary, and the other cardinal principles of their faith, not only by lectures and lessons, but by flags, emblems and mottoes stuck about the school-rooms. The Irish Protestants object to be taxed for the direct propagation of a religion which they believe to be false and mischievous, but the English Episcopalians, though they would prefer the existing system to be continued in Ireland, cannot consistently advocate this view without consenting to the application of a similar rule in England, which would loosen their hold on education in that country. They are, therefore, not indisposed to surrender Ireland to the Catholics for the sake of maintaining their own supremacy in England. By the Education act of last year, the amount of denominational education to be given is left to the decision of each School Board, subject to the operation of a conscience clause which would prevent any children from being forced to attend against the will of their parents. If this rule were extended to Ireland, it would, no doubt, be worked very much to the profit of the Catholics. The natural solution of the question might, as it seems to me, be reached by two easy steps of a very simple argument. In the first place, the people ought not to be taxed for the teaching of a religion which a majority of them believe to be false, blasphemous and pernicious; and that is the opinion which, rightly or wrongly, is held in regard to the Catholic religion by the great majority of the people of the United Kingdom. It is right that such a religion should be allowed to be freely taught and propagated, but not at the expense of the State. On the other hand, the Catholics are something more than a mere fraction of the population, and it would be pushing the rights of majorities too far to insist that the Catholics should pay for teaching the Protestant religion, while denied all assistance in teaching their own. The fair and reasonable course would therefore be to leave the sects to provide their own denominational teaching, and to limit the public schools to the teaching of things about which there is a general agreement. The difficulty is that Mr. GLADSTONE has a hankering after the Church system in England; and that the late Chief Secretary for Ireland has, in trying to govern that country through the priests, compromised himself dangerously by promises to the Catholic hierarchy. It is said that he and Mr. MONSELL, the Postmaster General, a recent convert, and nominee of the priests, must resign unless the Government gives way to Cardinal CULLEN. On the other hand Mr. LOWE and Mr. STANSFELD lead another section of the Cabinet which is steadfastly opposed to the Catholic claims, as retrograde and full of future mischief. It is obvious, however, that these claims cannot be honestly and fairly refused, unless the English Church also resigns what the Irish Catholics ask for. It is quite understood that the Irish priesthood, if not satisfied, will retaliate by creating trouble in the sister island. I have no doubt how it will end, but in the meantime the prospect is exceedingly unpleasant, especially for the Ministry. They have this week lost another seat at Plymouth, and the Solicitor General has only just got in at Dover.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The Winter publishing season, which promised a little at the outset, is yielding more satisfactory results than were anticipated. In a few days we shall have *The Last Tournament*, a new idyll of the King from TENNYSON, and very soon after that a poem by BROWNING, entitled *Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, the Savior of Society*, in which the pros and cons, the self-justification, and private doubts and qualms of a despotic and not particularly scrupulous statesman of this type will be delineated after the manner, I suppose, of Bishop BLOUGRAM's famous soliloquy. The living Prince who has suggested the type will at once occur to every one, and the poet's odd admiration, which he shared with his wife, for the late Emperor of the French as the savior of Italy, will no doubt influence his sympathies in this case. Then we are to have the first part of a novel by "Geo. Eliot," (Miss EVANS,) called *Middlemarch*. It is a study of English provincial life, and will be published after a new fashion, in separate books. Book I., headed "Miss Brooke," will be ready with next month's magazines. The orthodox novel is in three volumes, at ten shillings and sixpence the volume, but it is not stated how many books at five shillings apiece will complete *Middlemarch*. The story of the last *Plebiscite*, supposed to be narrated by one of the 7,500,000 who voted for the Empire, by the joint authors, MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, is to appear in English before it is published in France, in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*. The first volume of Mr. JOHN FORSTER's *Life of Charles Dickens* will also be ready immediately. Mr. JOHN FORSTER was DICKENS' most intimate friend and companion, and acted for him with full discretion to do what he thought proper in various delicate family matters. The third volume of *Brougham's Memoirs* is announced.

THE LONDON THEATRES.

A new drama by the late JOHN PARRY and JOHN OXENFORD, called "Hidden Secrets," is to be brought out to-night at the Adelphi, and a drama called "The Bells," by LEOPOLD LEWIS, at the Lyceum, which is still under Mr. BATEMAN's management. The public is warned that the former is "sensational," and no doubt it will prove to be so, but people have been so overdone with dramatic sensations that I am afraid their nerves are dulled to such expedients. "The Bells" is a translation of a piece written a year or two since by MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, not as an acting play, but as a dramatic study, and placed upon the stage afterward rather against their wishes and very much to their alarm, though it proved to be a genuine success. It has already been done into English by Mr. BURNAND, the burlesque writer, whose version was produced a week ago at the Alfred Theatre. BURNAND lays the scene in Cornwall, but LEWIS, I believe, sticks to Elsass. The point of the piece is indicated in the title. An old man, who has committed a murder, is haunted by the ringing of the bells on the neck of the horse with which his victim had driven up to his door; they are always sounding in his ears and he lives in perpetual terror of detection, more especially as one of the *gendarmes*, who is his daughter's sweetheart, is always coming about the house. The sudden arrival of a car with jingling bells, reviving the old horrors, throws him into an agony of remorse and fear, and he falls down dead. A piece by CRAVEN, called "Coals of Fire," in which the author plays the chief part, has been produced at the Court Theatre, where GILBERT's "On Guard" proved a complete failure. A worthless scamp is about to marry the daughter of an old market gardener, in the belief that she is, under a will known only to himself and father, the heiress to a large fortune, but insists upon the old fellow emigrating, as he is not respectable enough in appearance to be admitted as a member of the family. The gardener, who is devoted to his daughter, voluntarily disappears, but the daughter refuses to marry till he is found. Meanwhile the scamp renounces the girl on the discovery that she inherits the fortune only through her father, who is lost or dead. Ultimately the old man turns up and heaps coals of fire on his enemies' heads by a lavish distribution of valuable presents. It is not much of a piece, but CRAVEN makes the most of his own part. A play by WATTS PHILLIPS, called "On the Jury," will be produced at the Princess', with PHELPS and BENJAMIN WEBSTER in the principal characters. Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, who has been absent from the London stage for some years, through a conspiracy of managers, he says—because the public were tired of him, they say—reappears at the Gaiety for a brief engagement in "Night and Morning," a new drama of his own. He will also have a farewell engagement at the same house next Summer, before leaving for America. Mr. SOTHERN's return is fixed for May next year. The French plays still continue at the St. James, but are not much worth, the pieces being stupid and the performers third-rate.

F. H. J.

ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Two Narrow Escapes from Death—Singular Wreck of a Coal-Train—How a Teamster was Woke Up.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 7, 1871.

Two singular accidents occurred on the Erie Railway last night, both being attended by miraculous escapes from death. At about 7 o'clock, as Conductor DOUGHERTY's coal-train was about a mile and a half west of this station, it separated in four pieces. The different parts came together with such velocity as to make an almost complete wreck of the train. The cars were heaped one upon another, and nine of them went headlong down an embankment. On one of these was flagman FRANK BELLEW, and it being impossible for him to get off the car, he was carried down and entirely buried beneath the wreck. He was released as soon as possible, and was found to be very seriously injured. His escape from instant death is regarded by railroad men as most wonderful. One arm was smashed to a jelly, and his side and legs were badly crushed. He was brought to the Taylor House, in this place. The physicians pronounce his injuries not necessarily fatal. The smash-up obstructed both tracks for two hours, detaining the New-York express, East, about an hour and a half. Other men on the train were slightly injured.

Just after, express train No. 1, going west, had left Elmira last night, and was going at a high rate of speed to make up time, the engineer saw in the light of his head-lamp, at the Big Flats crossing, and only a few yards ahead of him, a team and lumber-wagon standing still upon the track. He sounded his whistle, but the team did not move, and the next instant the locomotive went crashing into them. The horses were literally cut to pieces, and the wagon, broken into a hundred fragments, was scattered in every direction. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and search made for the driver. He was found sitting above the cow-catcher, wrapped up in a horse-blanket, and looking about him with a composed and half-awake air. He was not injured, beyond a few bruises, strange as it may seem. He was unable to give any coherent account of how he came to be on the track with his horses, and did not know what had happened until he was told of it. He gave his name as JOHN CORNELL, of Jackson, Penn., and said he was on his way to Big Flats. It is supposed he had been drinking to excess, and lying down in his wagon, fell asleep. He got aboard the train and went to the next station, and was the "observed of all observers" among the passengers.

LOCAL PROHIBITION.

Meeting of Representatives of the Temperance Organizations of the State—A Bill to be Prepared for Presentation to the Legislature.

There was a meeting of the Joint Temperance Committee, representing the various organizations of the State, in Syracuse on Wednesday, H. S. McCOLLUM occupying the chair, and Rev. S. B. DICKINSON acting Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated from the Chair to be the consideration of the form of a law to secure local prohibition, and to take measures to insure its enactment by the incoming Legislature, the following resolution, introduced by Rev. SAMUEL MCKEAN, was discussed at much length, and adopted without opposition:

Resolved, That a Subcommittee of five be appointed by the Chair to prepare a bill for the consideration of the Legislature, to be reported for examination and approval by this Joint Committee, at a meeting hereafter to be held, and that such Committee be advised that it is the opinion of this body:

1. That all laws authorizing the licensing of the sale of intoxicating beverages should be absolutely repealed.
2. That the will of the people of the several localities should be expressed by vote at a public election.
3. That the principle of the so-called "Ohio law of civil damages" should be incorporated among the penal sections of the bill, or embodied in the act, to be presented separately to the Legislature.
4. That the traffic should be declared a nuisance, and the seller guilty of misdemeanor, and that the penalties should be adequate to the suppression of the sale in localities where the people have voted to prohibit it, increasing in severity with each repetition of the offense.

Rev. Samuel McKean, of Albany; Hon. Horace E. Smith, of Johnstown, Hon. John O'Donnell, of Lowville; J. L. BAGG, Esq., of Syracuse, and Rev. S. B. Dickinson, of Buffalo, were appointed as such Committee, and it was resolved that a public demonstration in favor of local prohibition should be made in Albany during the session of the Legislature.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

Odd-Fellows' Meeting in Aid of the Sufferers at the West—Addresses by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, S. S. Cox, and Others.

Last evening a meeting was held at Cooper Institute under the auspices of I. O. O. F., Americus Lodge No. 272, New-York, in aid of the sufferers by the late fires in Chicago and the West. The hall was well filled. After music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment band, Grand Master E. S. RALPHS made a brief address explaining the objects of the meeting, after which he introduced Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, whose appearance was the signal for prolonged applause. Mr. COLFAX spoke as follows:

LADIES AND FRIENDS: I come from the National Capital to my native City in compliance with your invitation, with a happier heart than ever before. To aid in the noble work of charity, in the relief of distress, in the assuaging of human woe and the soothing of human sorrow, honors as well as gladdens all who participate in it. It is of the heavens heavenly, and not of the earth earthy. It lifts us out of the miserable mire and quicksand of human selfishness. It places our feet on the sure rock of a broad and generous philanthropy. It warms us with the inspiring sunshine of God's smile. It recognizes the second great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and it illustrates that rule of all rules, that duty of all duties, which the world has called so justly the Golden Rule, "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." We cannot realize, even with the most fervid imagination, that great calamity at Chicago, whose terrible story echoed around the civilized world, and filled it with sorrow and sympathy. One hundred thousand men, women and infants, who on one day had homes, but on the next were roofless, houseless, foodless, with the chill October winds piercing them through and through as they crowded together on the cold and open prairie to which they had fled for their lives—what an aggregation of misery and suffering, of the keenest anguish and the darkest despair, must have been crowded into that fearful day! When men of wealth had not where to lay their heads, what must have been the trials of those who had lost their all, their little *all* perhaps, but still, expressive word, their all, with neither home of the humblest, nor worldly gear of the poorest, nor the smallest of earthly means—all swept away by the tornado of fire and flame. But to this night of gloom followed a morning of hope and succor. A city, the most marvelous in its growth of which history speaks, overwhelmed in a night by the most startling calamity ever known, attracted for its relief the most extraordinary and gratifying outpouring of charity witnessed during our lives, if not during all past eras of modern or ancient history. Quick as the lightning flashed the fearful news throughout the land; flashed back the prompt response of a nation's sympathizing heart. From rich and poor, from friend and stranger, came benefactions as unexampled as was the calamity itself. No disaster of the present century ever moved so powerfully the whole civilized world. Not only in our own land, but beyond the Atlantic; from the rivers indeed to the ends of the earth, came the swift-winged messages of humanity and charity, of the truest philanthropy and the purest unselfishness. From within the shadow of thrones, and from thrones themselves, came the heaven-prompted charity of Christendom. The rich gave their thousands, but the poor gave their dollars, and the dear children their pennies, while the story of the widow's mite was over and over again realized. I rejoice that your hearts, too, were prompted from that Throne whence flow all good impulses, to join in this noble labor of love. It is easy for Odd-fellows to mingle in a philanthropic demonstration like this. Condemned by those who really know us not, for ministering as we do, first to our own fraternal family, as if it were selfishness, our whole ritual impresses and reimpresses on the hearts of its initiates a generous benevolence, wide as the world, and limited only by the obligations of life with which we are all environed. We seek to warm and unlock the hearts of our members, to render them more regularly thoughtful of the distresses of those about them, to teach them that the joy resulting from unselfish kindness to the children of woe, exceeds all pleasures that money can buy, and in a word to render benevolence attractive to many a heart to which it has been before a stranger. Nor do we fail in our efforts. I exclude from my calculations all sickness and funeral benefits paid to members and their widows in the time of trial and need, all amounts paid for the education of our orphans to fit them for spheres of usefulness and pathways of virtue, instead of rearing them, as the world too often trains its orphans, for the poor-house, the chain-gang, and the prison. And, proportioning the wealth of our members to the aggregate of the communities where our lodges are to be found, I claim that all over the land, whenever the cry of distress and the wail of the miserable appeal for prompt and liberal succor, the members of our Order give dollar for dollar with those not bound to the special obligations we have, as a fraternity, so faithfully fulfilled. When it fails in such ministrations, I shall be among the first to condemn it. But it will not, for wherever its altars are erected the blessedness of Benevolence, as well as the wickedness of Selfishness, is always taught, and the fruits of such teachings are the highest glories of the Order, causing it to go onward in its successful career, prospering and to prosper, conquering and to conquer.

Nor is this all. Ever at our altars has been taught that sublime doctrine of the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man. Outside our halls this divine truth may be dimmed or darkened by carping criticism as to creed or clime. But, since Odd-fellowship has existed, its ritual has always declared that there is but one nation—the world; but one family—the whole human race; and that in every duty of benefaction, in every ministration of mercy, all mankind is our neighbor. And whenever we assuage a single woe, relieve a single want, soften a single pang—this is the noblest monument to our Order we ask, the proudest meed of praise we labor to deserve. I know that many religious men are prejudiced against all societies that meet in secret, or that have private signs and passwords. Without attempting to answer in detail their objections, I may be allowed in this presence to say that, after a membership of a quarter of a century, I can declare, most earnestly, that I have never heard a single instruction of our entire ritual to which the most conscientious citizen could justly object, drawn, as all of them are, directly and often literally, from the sacred volume always to be found in our halls. Our lodge-rooms are profaned by no bacchanalian orgies or sinful rites. Our walls echo no sound we would shrink from having ascend with us to the judgment bar. I could sum up, indeed, all the teachings of Odd-fellowship in these strikingly impressive lines of the poet:

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial;
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

I must not longer detain you with these prefatory remarks. Welcome this night to you, one and all! Welcome to this inspired and blessed work of benefaction! Welcome to the relief of human suffering! Welcome to the good work of helping the helpless and befriending the friendless! Welcome to the giving of bread to the hungry, shelter to the homeless, warmth to the shivering, clothing to the destitute, and above all, hope to the despairing! For this you shall have an abundant reward. "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord;" and who would not be happy to be a creditor of such a loan? Its dividends cannot fail to be more precious than the wealth of Ormus and the Ind, surer than the rock-ribbed hills, which will all pass away, while this will be immortal. When the cry of distress is heard, I can never forget that prophetic glimpse of the Last Day which He who spake as never man spoke, gave us when He walked on the earth—when He declares He shall be heard to say: "I was an hungered and ye gave me food, thirsty and ye gave me drink, naked and ye clothed me, sick and ye visited me. Inasmuch as ye did this to the least of these my children, ye did it unto me." And whoever on the earth wins the blessing of Him who was ready to perish, and makes the widow's heart leap for joy, can claim for himself the redemption of that promise of inspiration, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor. The Lord will deliver him in trouble. The Lord will preserve him and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth." Brothers and ladies and friends, welcome then to the joy that active benevolence brings to the heart of the cheerful giver. Welcome to the happy thoughts that shall thrill your hearts as you sit to-night by your bright fire with those you love about you, and consider that you have made some sorrowing one happy by your presence here! Welcome to the blessings promised to those who light up darkened hearth-stones, and warm chilled hearts by their human benefactions! Welcome again and again, for in blessing others you have doubly blessed yourselves; in befriending God's poor you have befriended yourselves; in relieving the wants of others, you have most abundantly enriched yourselves.

Mr. COLFAX's address was frequently interrupted by applause.

A letter was then read from one of the oldest members of the I. O. O. F., Mr. J. H. RISLEY, of Baltimore, regretting his inability to be present, after which Hon. S. S. Cox was introduced by Mr. COLFAX, and made an eloquent address on the sufferings of our Western fellow-countrymen, and the means to be adopted for their relief.

The meeting then adjourned.

Thomas C. Fields' Bail.

THOMAS C. FIELDS, with his counsel, and HAWLEY D. CLAPP, one of his sureties, appeared, yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, in Supreme Court Chambers, for the purpose of justifying; but, in consequence of the absence of the other surety, Judge CARDOZO ordered the matter to stand over until Friday next.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 11: Nos. 411, 399, 396, 432, 428, 434, 460, 462.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 8.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of accounting of D. Levy; memorandum for counsel.

McKinley vs. Lamb; motion for judgment granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Lent et al. vs. Importers' and Traders' Bank of New-York; judgment for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 8.

By Judge Freedman.

Charles C. Wehrum vs. George Kuhn; motion denied.

Patrick Breslin vs. Edward W. Coleman; Joseph R. Stuyvesant vs. Gottlieb Grissler; Mary C. Burnham vs. Bernard Clark; John Patten vs. William J. Stitt; orders granted.

Robert Mars vs. George Gleason; complaint dismissed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 8.

By Judge Larremore.

The Andes Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, vs. Loehr; Newdecker vs. Kohlberg; Sampter et al. vs. Wolf; The First National Bank of Sing Sing, N. Y., vs. Campbell; orders granted.

Anstell vs. Wallroth; Darrogh vs. Tobias; references ordered.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 23.—*Benoit J. Coujolle et al. vs. Cyrus Curtis and John P. Ferrie, administrators of Lux.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This bill was filed in 1863 for the distribution of the estate of Jeanne Du Lux, who died intestate in New-York, in 1854, leaving personal property of the value of $72,000. The complainants, who are residents of France, claim to be second cousins and next of kin of deceased, and ask that the property may be distributed to them. The defendants interposed a plea in bar, a former decision of the Surrogate of New-York, dated in 1856, granting letters of administration to Ferrie as the legitimate son and next of kin of deceased, and insisted that this decision of the Surrogate, and the decisions of the Courts affirming it, were conclusive judgments upon the parties to this suit on the question of distribution. The Court overruled this plea, and directed the defendant to answer; and the answer filed put in issue the same facts found by the State Courts, and which had been relied upon in the plea in bar. Upon the facts proven, the contest being on the legitimacy of Ferrie, the Court decided that he was the legitimate son of the deceased, and entitled to the entire estate. It is here contended that the Court erred in its conclusions upon the evidence, and that this Court will concur in this view. The defendants assert that the plaintiffs have no claim, and they simply desire to grasp the estate of deceased by destroying her character.

Chas. O'Conor and C. E. Whitehead for appellants; S. P. Nash for appellees.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

THE PEOPLE, &C., VS. THOMAS C. FIELDS—MOTION TO VACATE ORDER OF ARREST—DETAILED STATEMENT OF FACTS AS DISCLOSED BY THE MOVING AFFIDAVITS.

A motion to vacate the order of arrest in the above action was noticed yesterday, to be heard before Judge Learned, at Albany, on the 18th inst. The following are among the affidavits served, and are supposed to fully present the merits of the case upon the part of the defense:

In the Supreme Court, County of Albany.—The People of the State of New-York against Thomas C. Fields, impleaded with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—City and County of New-York, ss.: Thomas C. Fields, being duly sworn, says: That he is one of the defendants in this action, and resides in the City of New-York, where he has resided during twenty-eight years last past. That during such time he has occupied various public offices, and is an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court, the Corporation Attorney of the City of New-York, to which office he was appointed by the Corporation Counsel of said City on or about the 1st day of April, 1868, also Commissioner of Public Parks, an honorary office without salary, to which he was appointed by the Mayor of the said City of New-York in the month of ——, 1870, having been for about thirteen years previously one of the Central Park Commissioners, under an appointment by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and that on the 7th day of November, 1871, at the election then held, he was re-elected to represent the district in which he resides in the next Assembly of the State of New-York.

And this deponent further says, that he has fully and fairly stated the case in this action to William A. Beach and Miles Beach, his counsel therein, who reside at No. 21 West Fifty-third-street, in said City, and that he has a good and substantial defense upon the merits, to the cause of action stated and set forth in the plaintiff's complaint herein, as he is advised by his said counsel, after such statement made to them, as aforesaid, and, as he verily believes, and that each and all of the charges of fraud and corrupt practices charged against deponent in said complaint is and are unfounded in premises, and false in fact.

And this deponent further says, that in the year 1867, as an attorney and counselor of this Court, he was retained by the members of Engine Companies Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 13, 14, 15, to collect in such manner as he should deem advisable, claims of such members as firemen, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for services rendered by them as such. That at the time of such employment, this deponent was not, nor was he during the years 1868 or 1869, a member of the Legislature of the State of New-York, and in such years, and at the time of such retainer, this deponent held no public office whatever, except that of Central Park Commissioner as aforesaid, but was engaged in the practice of his profession at said City of New-York, and dependent thereon for his support.

And this deponent further says, that the persons so as aforesaid retaining his professional services were of limited financial means, and wanting the pecuniary ability to warrant the employment of counsel, whose charges for professional service should be paid by them irrespective of the final result upon the claims made as aforesaid, and this deponent entered into agreements in writing with his said clients in the words and figures following, to wit, as this deponent then believed and still believes he lawfully might do:

"Whereas, we, the undersigned, were in the employ of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or the Metropolitan Fire Department of said City, and performed work, labor and services as firemen, at the request of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, in the Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, between the 30th day of March, 1865, and the 1st day of January, 1868.

And whereas the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by reason of such employment by the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, are indebted to us and to each of us, for and on account of such services, in various amounts, which are each and all of them now due and payable;

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to us and each of us in hand paid by Thomas C. Fields, of the City and County of New-York, the receipt whereof we do each of us hereby acknowledge, and for other good and valuable considerations, have sold and by these presents do sell, assign, transfer and set over unto the said Thomas C. Fields, thirty-three percentum of any amount that may be recovered or collected from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or from any Board, Department or officer thereof, or from the County of New-York or the Supervisors of said county, or from any Board of Audit, or by or through any act or law of the Legislature of the State of New-York, by us or by either or each of us on account of the claims for labor and services above mentioned.

The said thirty-three percentum to be in full for all costs, disbursements or counsel fees that may be now or hereafter incurred on account of the collection of the said claims, and the undersigned are not to be called upon or required to pay or advance any money in the prosecution of said claims; and in case the prosecution of the said claims should prove unsuccessful and nothing be recovered on account of the same, no charge is to be made by the said Fields or his agents for services or expenses in the premises.

And we do hereby make, constitute and appoint the said Thomas C. Fields our true and lawful attorney irrevocable, in our names or otherwise, to ask, demand, receive, sue for, and use all lawful ways and means to collect the above-mentioned claim and claims, together with any judgment or judgments, award or amount audited, certified or allowed as due and owing to us or to either or each of us on account of or by reason of said claims, debt or demand, with full power to satisfy or compromise such claim and claims, judgment or award, that may be found due to, recovered by or awarded to us or either or each of us on account of or by reason of the matters herein specified.

This power of attorney is coupled with an interest in the claims mentioned herein and is irrevocable.

It is hereby covenanted that we or either of us have not done and will not do any act to hinder or prevent the collection of the said claims or either or any of them by the said Thomas C. Fields.

And it is hereby further covenanted and agreed that the covenants and agreements, the conditions and powers of the assignment and power of attorney shall inure to and bind the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the respective parties.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 9th day of March, 1868."

And afterward said percentage was increased to fifty per cent.

And this deponent further says that as such counsel, and not being a member of the Legislature of the State of New-York, he, in the year 1868, presented the claims of his said clients to such Legislature, and, as their counsel, asked legislative action for their relief, and this deponent advocated an allowance of said claims to their full amount, before the proper Committee, in connection with members of said fire companies who were claimants; and as the result of such advocacy, a provision was inserted by the House of Assembly, in the bill commonly known as the County Tax Levy, section 14 thereof having in substance provided for the auditing of said claims in their full amount by the Board of Supervisors, and the payment of fifty thousand dollars in part satisfaction thereof.

That there was strong opposition to the allowance of said claims by said Legislature, made at said times by a majority of the then Board of Fire Commissioners, and among the documents then submitted to said Legislature to obtain the disallowance of the same was an official communication from said Board, among other things containing a statement of the aggregate amount thereof; and the arguments in opposition thereto, by which the members of said Legislature, and whomsoever else, might be in any degree interested therein, were fully informed of the amount of said claims, and of all the facts relative to the same; that a part of such communication was in the words and figures following:

"That within a few months, and since these companies were mustered out of service, and their places filled by the eight companies above alluded to as organized by this Board, Hon. Thomas C. Fields, as counsel for some or all of these men, had given notice of a claim on their part to full pay from the 15th of August, 1865, to the date of their muster out, at the same rate as the men doing full duty, and has been informed that no such claim was recognized by this Department, with the opportunity to sustain the same in the usual way in the Courts.

That the object of section 4 of said bill is to refer these claims to the Board of Supervisors for adjudication, and the sum of $50,000 asked for would be used as a small payment on account, to fix the responsibility of the City for the whole, in case the claims should be passed by the Board of Supervisors.

Without discussing the merits of the claim further than to express their opinion that it cannot be legally sustained after the receipt and distribution of the sum agreed to be paid, distributed and accepted under the agreement with their predecessors for years, without any additional claim being made until after their muster out of service, your Committee are of the opinion that the question is one of great importance to the tax-payers, to this Board and their predecessors, and ought to take the ordinary reference to the Courts, should it be seriously intended to press it, and for two reasons:

First. That is the usual and proper mode of settling such questions, and the decision of the Court of Appeals would be final, and necessarily satisfactory; and

Second. Because it would relieve the Board of Supervisors from the importunities of two hundred and forty-two parties in interest and their friends, to which they would be subjected.

The cost of this item, should the bill become a law, and the Board of Supervisors view the change with favor, would be:

	1865.	Pay increased. 1866.	Pay increased. 1867.
Eight foremen, four and a half months	$2,399 75	$8,800	$10,400
Eight assistant foremen, four and a half months	2,250 00	7,200	8,800
Two hundred and twenty-six privates, four and a half months	59,320 46	189,840	223,000
Total	$63,970 24	$205,840	$242,200

1867	$242,200 00
1866	205,840 00
1865	63,970 24
Total amount of claim	$512,010 24

And which is made a part of this affidavit for the purpose of showing unto this Court, by evidence documentary, that no concealment was used in the presentation of said claims, either by this deponent or the fireman holding the same.

That such opposition was finally successful in the year 1868, and, although the aforesaid provision was then passed by the Assembly, the same was disagreed to by the Senate and stricken from said bill.

And this deponent further says: That he was not a member of the Legislature of the State of New-York for the year 1869. That he again presented to said body the claims of his said clients, in like form as presented the prior session, and again, as such counsel, advocated a provision for their payment to the full amount. That strenuous opposition was made, as had been theretofore, with the result that the bill passed by said Legislature on the 12th May, 1869, contained the following provision, found in the Session Laws of 1869, vol. 2, page 2,131:

"The Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to audit, and adjust, and pay the claims, not to exceed the sum of $50,000, of members of engine companies Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, and hook and ladder companies Nos. 13, 14 and 15, which were organized under the direction of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, between the 10th and 31st days of October, 1865, and described in the report of said Commissioners for the years 1865 and 1866, as 'suburban companies.' The said Controller is hereby authorized and directed to raise the money necessary to pay the sum or sums which may be found due said members of said Fire Department on said claims as aforesaid, on the stock of the City of New-York, issued in the usual form, said stock to be called the 'Fire Department stock,' payable thirty years after its date, and to bear interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are hereby authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax upon the estates by law subject to taxation, within the City and County of New-York, an amount sufficient in each year to pay the interest on the stock herein authorized, and also an amount sufficient to pay and redeem said stock at its maturity."

That the limitation contained in said section, of the amount to be paid upon said claims, to the sum of $50,000, was inserted therein by the Conference Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature, appointed upon said bill, and after the section, without any limitation whatever, had passed the House of Assembly, and under which the claimants would have been paid in full; that as this deponent was at the time informed and verily believes, the said limitation of $50,000 was inserted for the reason, as was then given, that said Tax Levy would be too large if the whole amount of said claims were therein provided for, and in nowise to limit to that sum the said claimants.

And this deponent further says, that after the passage of the act of 1869 he, as such attorney, applied to the Controller of the City of New-York for the audit of said claims, and the audit of the same was referred by him to Richard Storrs, Esq., then Deputy Controller; that shortly thereafter the said Storrs informed this deponent of his inability to perform such duty, as his time was constantly occupied by other official business, and for that reason the same was referred by said Controller to C. W. Lawrence, Esq., of the Finance Department, who proceeded with such business to completion.

And this deponent further says, that under the said section, the Finance Department of the City of New-York refused to pay beyond the sum of $50,000 to said claimants, although this deponent insisted before said Department, and also argued before the Counsel of the Corporation, to whom was referred by said Finance Department the construction of said section, that such limitation was mere surplusage, for that, the Controller was by it authorized and directed to raise the money necessary to pay the sum or sums which might be found due said members of said Fire Department in said claims as aforesaid, by issuing the stock of the City of New-York, payable in thirty years, and, therefore, if said sum of $50 000 was only to be paid, the provision to raise same by the issue of said thirty years' stock, was unnecessary and absurd.

That the said Corporation Counsel, gave by way of official advice, to said Finance Department, no definite construction to said section, but advised deponent that the safer course was for said Department to pay said sum of $50,000 upon said claim, and await further legislation, and that thereafter the Controller of said city delivered to said deponent, as the attorney for said claimants, the warrant for $49,277 34, and this deponent paid his said clients therefrom the *pro rata* amount of said payment of ten per cent. upon their said claims, according to the agreement between them and this deponent, they severally giving a receipt, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"Received, New-York, Nov. 1, 1869, of Thomas C. Fields, Esq., the several sums set opposite our names respectively on account of money due us for services performed in the Metropolitan Fire Department of the City of New-York in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, the same being in full of ten per cent. of the whole amount due on account of our said claims."

And this deponent further says, that he was a member of the Legislature of 1870. That said Finance Department, (not this deponent,) submitted thereto the proposed legislation hereinafter set forth, this deponent never having seen same, and such provision was inserted in the act to provide for the government of the City of New-York, and became a law. That this deponent, as such member of Assembly, voted for the said bill, containing numerous other provisions, as he did for that which provided for his payment as such member, as this deponent might lawfully and honestly do. That section 7 of the act of 1870, Session Laws, volume 1, page 892, is in the following words:

"The Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to pay the claims which have been found to be due to the members of engine companies numbers thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine and forty, and hook and ladder companies numbers thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, under the provisions of section seven, chapter eight hundred and seventy-six, laws eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and to raise the additional amount required for such purpose by the issue of stock of the City of New-York, in like manner as provided by said section seven, of chapter eight hundred and seventy-six, laws eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the interest and principal thereof, to be raised also in the manner therein provided."

That said enactment recognizes the authority under the law of 1869, to then ascertain the whole amount of said claims, and that the payment under the same, of fifty thousand dollars, was not intended to be payment in full.

And this deponent further says, that the Finance Department, under the authority conferred by the last mentioned act, paid the said claimants through a warrant drawn in deponent's favor, and took from them severally a release and discharge, now on file in said department, as follows, to wit:

"To all whom these presents shall come, or may concern, greeting: Know ye, that I, ——, for and in consideration of the sum of —— dollars, lawful money of the United States of America to me in hand paid by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York have remised, released and forever discharged, and by these presents do for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, remise, release and forever discharge the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or their successors, of and from all claims and demands whatsoever arising from or on account of a certain claim for services performed by me as a member of —— Company, No. —, of the Metropolitan Fire Department, of said City, between the 1st day of October, 1865, and the 1st day of January, 1868, (which said claim was audited and adjusted under and in accordance with section 7, of chapter 876, of the Session Laws of 1869, of this State, and was paid under and in accordance with section 7, of chapter 383, of the Session Laws of 1870, of said State,) or by reason of any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever resulting or arising therefrom from the beginning of the world to the day of the date of these presents.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the — day of ——, 1871."

That this deponent took for himself from each of said firemen a receipt, release and discharge in the following words:

"To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern, greeting: Know ye, that I, ——, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, lawful money of the United States, to me in hand paid by Thomas C. Fields, of the City of New-York, and for other good and valuable considerations, have remised, released and forever discharged, and by these presents do for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, remise, release and forever discharge, the said Thomas C. Fields, his heirs, executors, of and from all and all manner of action and actions, cause and causes of action, amounts, debts, dues, agreements, promises, variances, trespasses, damages, judgments, extents, executions, claims and demands whatsoever in law or equity which against the said Thomas C. Fields I ever had, now have, or which I or my heirs or legal representatives hereafter can, shall or may have for, upon or by reasons of any matter, cause or thing whatsoever, from the beginning of the world to the day of the date of these presents.

And especially do I release the said Thomas C. Fields of and from any and all claims which I or my legal representatives now have or hereafter can, shall or may have on account or by reason of a certain claim for services performed by me as a member of —— Company, No. —, of the Metropolitan Fire Department of the City of New-York, between the 1st day of October, 1865, and the 1st day of January, 1868, or on account of any and all moneys collected by the said Thomas C. Fields, as my attorney, from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York for or on account of or in settlement of said claims.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this — day of ——, 1870."

And this deponent further says, that in regard to the matters detailed herein he has acted in good faith, openly and without corruption, fraud or fraudulent intent. That this action has inflicted irreparable injury upon this deponent, the complaint and schedules therein having been published in the New-York newspapers upon the eve of the election, held in November last, when this deponent was a candidate for Member of the Assembly of the State of New-York, and opposed for such office by Hon. Horatio Seymour. That upon the charges in said complaint, false in fact to deponent's knowledge, and unfounded in law as this deponent is advised and believes, he was arrested and held to bail in the large sum of $100,000, under which he now remains, and that the justification of his sureties now stands noticed for the 8th day of December instant, at Chambers of the Supreme Court in the City of New-York.

And further this deponent saith not.

THOS. C. FIELDS.

Sworn to before me, Nov. 7, 1871.
EDMUND H. SMITH,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Supreme Court, Albany County.—The People of the State of New-York against Thomas C. Fields.—State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—Henry Parsons being duly sworn, says in addition to the affidavit heretofore made herein, that he is acquainted with George B. Conklin, who made an affidavit herein on the part of the plaintiffs; that said Conklin was one of the firemen whose claims were examined by Mr. Charles W. Lawrence, as stated in this deponent's affidavit, and that the paper hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit A." is a copy of the affidavit at that time made by the said Conklin in this deponent's presence; that said Conklin's claim, as computed by said Lawrence, amounted to the sum of $1,903 38, as appears by schedule four, attached to the said affidavit of this deponent; that on the 30th day of October, the said Conklin signed a receipt, of which the following is a true copy:

"Received, New-York, Oct. 30, 1869, of Thomas C. Fields, Esq., the sum set opposite our respective names, on account of money due us for services performed in the Metropolitan Fire Department, of the City of New-York, in the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, the same being in full of ten per cent. of the whole amount due on account of our said claims."

That the said Conklin, at the same time, or within a few days thereafter, presented assignments from various firemen to himself, and signed the same, or a similar receipt, as assignee, and received the money which would have been due to such assignors. That the following are the names of such assignors: Wm. Robbins, N. N. Thompson, R. A. Mawbey, Jas. P. Brennan, Wm. S. Stewart, Adam Jacoby.

That thereafter and about the 1st of June, 1870, the said Conklin received the balance of his said claim so found due, to wit, ninety per cent. of said sum of $1,903 38.

That the said Conklin was paid in full, no charge of any kind being made to him by the said Fields, or any part or percentage of said amount kept back or retained by said Fields.

That this deponent drew all the checks upon which said Conklin was paid, as well those on account of his own claim, as the claims for which he was assignee, and this deponent gave said Conklin said checks personally.

That said Conklin also, about the 1st day of June, 1870, signed the two general releases mentioned and described in both the affidavits of said Fields and this deponent.

HENRY PARSONS.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of December, 1871.
JOHN CALLAHAN,
Commissioner of Deeds.

Schedule "A."

George B. Conklin, of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, north side, between Third and Fourth avenues, being sworn, says that he became a member of Engine Company No. 37 on Oct. 11, 1865, and was transferred to Engine Company No. 36 on Nov. 13, 1865, and continued until Jan. 1, 1868; was a fireman, and performed duty as such during the whole time, and have never received any pay for my services.

[Copy.] GEO. B. CONKLIN.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1870.
C. W. LAWRENCE, Notary Public.

New-York Supreme Court.—The People of the City of New-York against Thomas C. Fields and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—Before Henry Stanton, Esq., Referee.—*City and County of New-York, ss.*—Charles W. Lawrence, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am clerk to the Controller in the Department of Finance in the City of New-York. In 1869 the Controller of the City of New-York directed me to take the testimony of the cases of claims of suburban firemen, the same claims as mentioned in section 7, chapter 876 of the act of the Legislature of 1869. Accordingly some time during the Summer of 1869, Cyrus T. Frost, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, came to the office of the Controller and testified as to the length of time that he had officiated as foreman, and as to the amount of pay that he had received, and the rate of compensation paid to the paid Fire Department. After he had completed his statements he subscribed his name, and I swore him as Notary Public. After that we took up the claims of his and the other companies, and each man swore as to the length of time he had been in connection with the Company, save the day that he joined, and the time that his connection with the Company ceased, where he lived, and whether he received any compensation, and also if he had served the whole time specified in his affidavit. There were eight companies. Three hook and ladder companies, Nos. 13, 14 and 15, and Engine Companies Nos. 36 to 40, eight companies altogether. I turned the affidavits over to a clerk in the office, De Treville, I think was his name, and he made up a statement in alphabetical order of the names of the parties connected with the various companies, and also the time which they had served. The statement of that account was made in each case of each company, and as parties came in I would take their affidavits, and attach their case at the foot of each statement, and it went along that way until along about the latter part of October, 1869, when a great many of these parties applied at the office and wanted their money, and I told them that the probability was that they would not be able to get more than ten per cent. of the amount of their claims as shown by the affidavits, and in the latter part of October the Controller instructed me to have the amount made up, and I asked him whether he wished to have any further examination made, except as shown by the affidavits, and he told me to make up the amount in accordance with the affidavits. Such computation was afterward made by clerks in the department by my direction, and the next day I received them at the office. They laid that way for two or three days, and the Controller gave me instructions to have the warrants drawn, but at the expiration of about five days I saw him over at the new Court-house, and he directed that a pro rata payment of the amount mentioned in said section, to-wit, $50,000, should be made to each claimant. Such payment amounted to ten per cent. of the amount so found due. There were something like forty warrants drawn, but the entire amount at that time was less than $50,000.

Q.—Have you any recollection of what was the total amount that was then found due, or about how much?

A.—It was less than $500,000. The whole amount of these claims investigated as aforesaid, and paid by the Finance Department, was about the sum of $522,000. I took the affidavits of all the claimants, except about the number of forty, whose affidavits were taken elsewhere and filed in the office with those taken by me, under the act of the Legislature in 1870; the Finance Department paid the balance of ninety per cent. due upon these claims, and the receipts and releases were filed in the Finance Department in regard to such payments.

Subsequent to the payment of $50,000 under the act of 1869, and the passage of the act of 1870, other claims were filed in said Finance Department by members of the said Companies, which had not been filed prior to the payment of the said $50,000, and were included in the aggregate sum of $522,000, as above.

C. W. LAWRENCE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1871. HENRY STANTON, Referee.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Daniel P. Smith, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am First Assistant Book-keeper in the Controller's office, and have been so about seven years. I made a portion of the computations mentioned in the affidavit of Mr. Charles W. Lawrence, and supervised all that were made, and those computations were correct. The first payment made by the Finance Department of these claims, under the act of 1869, was made as a payment of ten per cent. thereon, as was then clearly understood at the Finance Department.

DANIEL P. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1871.
HENRY STANTON, Referee.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Richard A. Storrs being duly sworn deposes and says: I was Deputy Controller in the Finance Department of the City of New-York until the 16th of September, 1871; under the act of 1869 the Controller referred the question to me as to the amounts due the members of the suburban fire companies, so-called; I was so much engaged in other matters in the office that it was impossible for me to attend to it, and he put the matter in the hands of Mr. Charles W. Lawrence, and the Controller referred the matter to him; Mr. Lawrence went on afterward and made the statement of the amounts due these men, and these statements were then filed and are now in the Controller's office; the $50,000 appropriated by the act of 1869 amounted to about ten per cent. of the aggregate amount of the claims of the said suburban companies, as shown by statements made up as aforesaid, and that proportion of $50,000 was paid to said claimants by the said Finance Department, as and for ten per cent. of the amount of said claims, as shown by said statements; the balance of the sums so as aforesaid found due by said statements, to wit, ninety per cent., was thereafter paid by said Finance Department, under the seventh section, chapter 383 of the Laws of 1870.

RICHARD A. STORRS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1871.
HENRY STANTON, Referee.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official Announcement of the Result of the Vote for State Officers.

The Board of State Canvassers met at the office of the Secretary of State in Albany, on Thursday, the following members being present; Hon. Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State; Hon. Asher P. Nichols, Controller; Hon. Marshall B. Champlain, Attorney-General; Hon. Wheeler H. Bristol, Treasurer; Hon. Van R. Richmond, State Engineer and Surveyor, making a full Board.

They at once entered upon the discharge of the duty of canvassing the vote cast at the election on the 7th of November, and their work being incomplete, they adjourned until yesterday morning, when they were able to ascertain the result to be as follows:

Secretary of State—Scribner, 387,119; Willers, 366,313.

Controller—Hopkins, 387,705; Nichols, 367,137.

Treasurer—Raines, 388,260; Bristol, 366,576.

Canal Commissioner—Barkley, 387,986; Chapman, 366,499.

Attorney-General—Barlow, 387,072; Champlain, 367,754.

Inspector of State Prisons—Kirkpatrick, 387,180; McNeil, 366,459.

The aggregate vote cast was greater than ever before, except that for Governor in 1866 and 1870. The Democratic vote was the largest ever cast for Secretary of State, and exceeds the Democratic vote of 1869 by nearly 40,000. The Republican vote exceeds that of 1870 by 20,000, and has never been exceeded except in 1868. The Republican vote in this City exceeds the highest vote ever cast by that party here by more than 11,000, and the aggregate vote in New-York City has never been exceeded except in 1868. The anti-dramshop vote is but 1,820, and the scattering vote amounts to an average of a little less than 1,000. The canvass of votes for State Engineer had not been completed last evening.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Mississippi Levees — Competition with the Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—The session of the National Board of Trade was continued to-day. The Committee on the Mississippi Levees made a report, earnestly requesting Congress to aid, as far as practicable, the efforts of the States lying adjacent to the Mississippi River to protect the lands from inundation, and secure permanent improvements of navigation and levees. The report was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution, introduced at the last meeting, was then discussed:

Whereas, Another Pacific Railroad is imperatively demanded to produce healthful competition, whereby rates on freight and travel may be reduced, and greater accommodations secured for the public,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to memorialize Congress to grant such liberal subsidies and other needed legislation to secure the earliest possible construction of the National Central Pacific Railroad to San Diego and San Francisco.

B. R. BONNER, of St. Louis, offered the following amendment:

That said road be built by the United States Government, be of double track, and on which every one shall be permitted to draw his trains, whether an individual or incorporated enterprise, under similar conditions, as the lines of boats are allowed to navigate the canals of the country, taxing the tonnage passing over it a sufficient toll to maintain the road-bed in perfect order.

Mr. BONNER advocated the amendment in an able speech. He said the work of construction should be let to the lowest bidder, the contractors to receive in payment Government bonds at par as soon as the road is opened, the public lands along the line to be brought into the market at the lowest practicable rates to actual settlers, the proceeds of which shall be sacredly pledged to the retirement of the Construction bonds. By this mode of construction the Government is informed in advance of the exact expenditure required. There are no Government employes, save the Chief Engineer and assistants.

Mr. BUCKLEY, of Philadelphia, hailed with satisfaction the new departure made by the gentleman from St. Louis (Mr. BONNER.) He believed that the Government, in the direction of these railroads, exercises a power properly vested in itself, and which, in its magnitude can with safety be vested in nobody else.

Mr. OPDYKE, of New-York, objected to the enterprise on the ground that it would inure solely to the benefit of those who live along the line of the road, and those who have occasion to use it who were fresh immigrants, and not to the welfare of the whole country, as would a competing line with roads built by private enterprise assisted by the Government, and would ruin absolutely every dollar of private capital invested in railroads in the United States. The proposition was as monstrous as for the Government to manufacture all the cotton cloth used in the United States.

The measure was discussed by Messrs. HATTON of Milwaukee, WELCH of Cincinnati, WETHERILL of Philadelphia, SEELY of Maryland, McNEAL of Cincinnati, and others.

Death of Aged Clergymen.

Rev. JOHN NELSON, D. D., one of the oldest preachers in Massachusetts, died at his residence in Leicester on Wednesday. He has been Pastor of the Congregational Church in that town since 1812, and though for some eighteen years past he has been an invalid, he has been able to preach occasionally until within a year. Since 1844 he has had a colleague. Dr. NELSON was born about the year 1786, in Worcester, and graduated at Williams College. He was first settled at Leicester, where the whole of his ministerial life of over fifty-eight years has been spent. About the same time he married Miss ZIBIAH BIGELOW, of Waltham, daughter of Capt. BIGELOW, who commanded a company of minute men in the Revolution, and was in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. She still survives, at an age of eighty-four or eighty-five. Dr. NELSON was an intimate friend of Dr. STORRS, of Braintree, Mass., who still survives, at about the same age. His last illness extended over several weeks, and for some time past his death has been almost hourly expected.

Rev. J. H. WINGFIELD, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, in Portsmouth, Va., died on Tuesday evening, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Although complaining and in feeble health for several months, his friends had no immediate reason for apprehension, and his sudden demise was a painful blow to a large circle of relatives and friends. On Sunday he officiated at morning and evening service at Trinity Church, and on the preceding Wednesday, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his rectorship.

Connecticut State Temperance Convention.

The Connecticut State Temperance Convention, called to take separate political action, will be held in Brewster Hall, New-Haven, on Wednesday next. The Hartford *Courant* says: "Among the candidates for Governor prominently mentioned—CHARLES PARKER, of Meriden; BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, of Middletown, and HENRY P. HAVEN, of New-London—the two former have declined in advance, believing that the cause of temperance can be better advanced than through the machinery of an independent party, and it is probable that the latter-named gentleman will not allow his name to be used. Some of the leaders in the movement are favorable to the nomination of Hon. FRANCIS GILLETTE, of this city, while others will urge Rev. Mr. WINTER, Grand Worthy Chief of the Good Templars, as a standard-bearer, and Mr. THOS. H. L. TALLCOTT, of Glastonbury, will have friends in the Convention."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 8.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

As the Treasury is unable to buy United States Five-twenties of any class at or under the price of Gold, to the extent desirable in liquidating the Public Debt by weekly purchases, the Secretary has called in for redemption (as will be seen by an official notice in another part of this paper) $20,000,000 of the Stock of 1862, known as part of the Second Series, which he will pay the Gold for, with accrued Interest, ninety days after this notice, to wit, *on the seventh of March*, 1872. The Coupon Bonds thus called for amount to $16,000,000, and the Registered Certificates to $4,000,000, numbered as follows:

Bonds of $50,	Nos. 1 to 3,400.	
Bonds of 100,	Nos. 1 to 13,093.	
Bonds of 500,	Nos. 1 to 3,084.	
Bonds of 1,000,	Nos. 1 to 11,120.	
Certificates of $50,	Nos. 380 to	387.
Certificates of 100,	Nos. 4,140 to	5,079.
Certificates of 500,	Nos. 1,800 to	2,183.
Certificates of 1,000,	Nos. 8,307 to	11,098.
Certificates of 5,000,	Nos. 2,069 to	2,402.
Certificates of 10,000,	Nos. 2,807 to	3,699.

The first effect of the foregoing announcement on the Gold market, this morning, was to induce large sales at 109⅞@109¾ ₱ cent., but soon after the opening of business came the London reports of the critical condition of the Prince of WALES and the decline in the English Funds, which caused a reaction in Gold to 110@110⅛ ₱ cent. Later in the day the price settled at about 110 ₱ cent. Another influence operating on the demand for Gold is the circumstance that the Anglo-American and American Syndicates for the New Loan will soon be called up to replace the Gold in the Treasury now being disbursed in redemption of United States 5-20s of 1862. More than a sufficient sum of subscriptions to the New Loan were pledged to be paid exclusively in Gold to cover the probable advances of the Treasury, and this arrangement is now to be carried out, but at the easy convenience of the Syndicates, since the Treasury can well spare the Gold for the present. The amount which the Secretary promised to advance was $20,000,000, and this figure is not likely to be exceeded by the demands for Gold, for account of the 1862 redemptions, at Washington.

Exchange was inclined to stiffen on the London news of the apprehended death of the Prince of WALES, and up to 2 o'clock some of the Bankers were holding for an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., but after that hour the leading house, Messrs. BROWN, reduced their drawing rate on London to 109 ₱ cent., and the market for both Exchange and Gold was easier in supply and the price of Gold 110 ₱ cent.

At the Stock Exchange there was a strong market for the Public Funds, notwithstanding easier quotations, in sympathy with English Consols, came from London. The 5-20s of 1867 advanced to 114⅜ ₱ cent. and most of the other 5-20s were firm in proportion. The demand was renewed for the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881, registered as well as coupons, and there was more business done in the New 5 ₱ cents. The 1862 Coupon 5-20s are in less request for Europe, owing to the further call for redemption, which renders this particular class of 5-20s undesirable for fixed investment. We believe it is the purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to follow up the present call for $20,000,000 for redemption on the 7th of March, by successive calls, as his surplus means will authorize, after the New Year for redemption in April, May, &c., unless Gold should advance above the Currency price of 5-20s in the open market, in which case he could buy at the difference in place of redeeming at par in Gold.

In other departments of the Exchange there was more business than yesterday, and the prevailing temper of the Railroad speculation was *Bullish*, encouraged by the restoration of steadiness in Money at 5@7 ₱ cent. on call loan. There was also a strong demand for the Railway mortgages, extending over the list of old Western 7 ₱ cent. Currency interest mortgages, as well as the Pacifics. The Express Stocks advanced, especially the Adams Company, and Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail were firm. The Southern State Bonds were ½@1 ₱ cent. better on South Carolinas; not so strong on Tennessees, and steady on Virginias. In the Western Roads the heaviest transactions were in Lake Shore, which Stock leads the market and commands more general buying than any other Road. The very latest quotations, as compared with Thursday night, are given below.

Gold left off 110 ₱ cent. bid, and Exchange on London, 60 days, 109 ₱ cent. easy. The Treasury Office here paid another million of Gold today in redemption of 5-20s of 1862, making altogether $14,200,000 since Wednesday week. The 5-20s of 1867 left off firm at 114⅜@114½ ₱ cent. The Coupon long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 were not offered under 118 ₱ cent. The old 5-20s of 1865 Coupons were wanted at 111⅛@111¼ ₱ cent. The 1862s were 111@111⅛ ₱ cent. Money was generally quoted at 7 ₱ cent. at the close of Bank hours. The borrowers made good their wants today without much trouble.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 8.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114⅜
American Gold	109¾	110
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109

N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅞	92⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87	87⅜
Reading	115	115⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108⅜
North-west Common	61⅛	61⅛
North-west Preferred	89⅞	90
Pacific Mail	47⅞	48⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅜	78⅛
St. Paul Common	54	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅞	43⅛
Toledo and Wabash	68⅛	63⅞
Western Telegraph	68⅛	68⅞
Erie	31⅞	31⅞
Union Pacific	26⅞	27⅛
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	89⅜	90⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	88⅞	88⅞

At the very close of business on Broad-street, after the Boards broke up, the market left off strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

Gold receipts	$2,830,302 06
Gold payments	3,284,377 82
Gold balance	66,712,377 84
Currency receipts	1,380,449 15
Currency payments	391,421 65
Currency balance	8,308,384 39
Customs	203,000 00

The following prices for the various Public Funds of the United States were made at the close of business:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	114¾	5-20 reg., '67	110⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	117¾	5-20 coup., '67	114⅜
5-20 reg., '62	110⅜	5-20 reg., '68	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅜
5-20 coup., '64	111	10-40 coup.	109⅜
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s reg., '81	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s coup., '81	109⅛
5-20 reg., n. i. '65	110	6s currency	112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i. '65	113⅜		

The Southern State Bonds are quoted at the Stock Exchange, as follows:

Tenn. 6s, old	66	Mo. 6s	96
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	65¾	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. is.	94½
Virginia 6s, old	66	La. 6s, Levee bonds	68½
Va. 6s, new bonds	67½	La. 6s, L. bds., '75	75
Va. 6s, reg., old	51	California 7s	111
Va. 6s, reg., '66	67	Connecticut 6s	101
Va. 6s, reg., '67	65	Rhode Island 6s	102
Va. 6s, Consol. bonds	65¼	Alabama 8s	100
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	27¼	Ark. 6s, Funded	50
N. C. 6s, old	34¼	A. 7s, L.R.P.B. & N.O.	45
N. C. Fund. Act, '68	21	Ark. 7s, M.O. & R.Riv.	44
S. C. 6s	62	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	50
S. C., Jan. & July	29¼		

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Del. & Hudson Canal	114	Quicksilver Min'g Pf.	29
Maryland Coal	22	Mariposa Mining	1
American Coal	40	Mariposa Mining Pf.	1¾
Spring Mount'n Coal	62	Adams Express	89
Canton Co., Baltimore	60	Wells-Fargo Express	58¼
Consol. Coal of Md.	41¼	Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	59¼
Cumb. Coal & Iron	40	United States Ex.	59
Western Union Tel.	68¼	Pacific Mail	48¼
Quicksilver Mining	24¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old		96¾
City 6s, New		99
Camden and Amboy	125	126
Pennsylvania Central	58⅛	58⅜
Reading	115	115¼
Lehigh Valley	59¾	60
Catawissa Preferred	44½	45
Philadelphia and Erie	25	26
Northern Central	38½	38¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	93¼	93½

It is unofficially given out that the State Superintendent of Banking, Mr. HOWELL, has at length been moved to appoint a Commission to examine the Savings Banks of this City and Brooklyn. Their condition, now and for some time past, certainly demands thorough and candid investigation in the interest of the depositors, and for the common credit of the Savings Bank system throughout the country. It must be confessed that the original purposes of undoubted security and moderate but certain rates of accumulation by investment in the Public Funds of the United States, or, when not to be had, in securities of stable value as nearly approaching these Stocks as possible, have of late years been sadly departed from, and nowhere so recklessly as in New-York and Brooklyn, where the Tammany Administration of the City and County finances, and the boldest and most reckless speculators in Real Estate, have used the Savings Banks (many of them of their own creation, as it were, for the very purpose,) so extensively as to bring the entire system under suspicion. The practices in reference to what are called investments, though better deserving the name of speculations in Bonds and Mortgages and City and County Loans, both practically under Tammany rule, seem the less excusable because since ten years there has been no scarcity of the Public Stocks of the United States in the market, and no limit to the facility with which they could be bought for the investment of the savings of the people, or, on any emergency happening to the Savings Bank, sold in the open market without sacrifice. And not half so much can now be said for the Bonds and Mortgages pushing for negotiation, and not one-tenth so much can be pretended for the prompt disposition, in the event of a crisis, of the Stocks and loans upon Stocks, other than United States, held in these Banks. It is to be hoped that the results of the investigations of the Commission will be punctually given to the public. Such was not the case in a recent investigation of a particular Bank, ordered by Mr. HOWELL, the outcome of which was not entire solvency.

The General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Road telegraphs from Omaha that the trains are delayed, (about fifty hours,) but not blocked by the snows in the mountains, and with the exception of a single day, at the height of the recent storm, trains have been dispatched regularly, and the trains from the West received.

Mr. W. R. UTLEY, formerly of UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, Wall-street, has joined Mr. EDWIN E. BOWEN in the business of the Stock Exchange and in private banking, at No. 4 Wall-street, under the style of Messrs. UTLEY & BOWEN.

The earnings of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad for the week ending 23d ult., were $12,054, including $9,161 66 from freight.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,053,366; amount marketed, $1,096,676.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in continuance of his past policy, has today issued a notice calling in for redemption $20,000,000 additional of the 5-20s of 1862.

The fact is generally admitted that the funding of ALL the 5-20s into bonds bearing a LOWER RATE OF INTEREST is only a question of time, and the public will therefore recognize the importance of an IMMEDIATE EXCHANGE of 5-20s at their present premium into other securities ENTIRELY SAFE, and yielding a LARGER INCOME. We offer to holders of 5-20s in exchange, and unhesitatingly recommend, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 7-30 GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $12,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Licensed Association, held at Delmonico's, the following gentlemen were re-elected: President, Thomas Rowe; Secretary and Treasurer, John D. Wood; Executive Committee, Wm. B. Kirkland, R. W. Weston, Geo. A. Thayer, Edward Austen, John D. Wood, H. H. Crocker.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—FLOUR in good demand on Southern account; all grades firm. WHEAT in fair demand; advanced; No. 1 Spring, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 20½; No. 3 do., scarce, $1 12; Rejected wanted at $1 06¼; No. 2 do., seller December, $1 20@$1 20¼; seller last half of month, $1 20¾@$1 20½; seller January, $1 21¾@$1 21½. CORN active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 42¼c.; Rejected, 39¼c.@40c.; [illegible] seller December, 41¾c.@42c.; seller January, 42¼c.@42½c.; seller February, 45¼c.@45⅝c.; seller May, 48¼c.@48⅜c., closing at the outside price. OATS firm; No. 2, 33c., cash and seller during month; seller January, 33¼c.@33½c. RYE in fair demand; advanced; No. 2, 62½c.@63c. BARLEY quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, 62½c.; No. 3 do., 53c.; Rejected, 47½c.; No. 2, seller January, 63¼c.@63½c. PORK in good demand; a shade higher; $12 [illegible]; seller January, $12 20@$12 30; seller February, $12 [illegible]; seller March, $12 35@$12 90. LARD firm; 8¼c.; seller January, 8¼c.; seller February, 8⅜c.; seller March, 8⅝@8⅞c. GREEN MEATS in good request and firm; Hams, 6½c.@7c.; Shoulders, 3¾c.; Rough Sides, 5¼c.; Short Rib and Long Clear Middles, 5⅛c.@6c. Dry-salted MEATS unchanged. LIVE HOGS active and higher, $3 95@$4 30; bulk of sales at $4 05@$4 15. Dressed HOGS active and higher, $4 85@$4 90. BEEF unchanged. WHISKY in fair demand, 92c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley and 30,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 bushels Rye and 6,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8.—SHIPMENTS by Rail—Corn, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. FLOUR steady; small home trade. WHEAT entirely neglected. CORN dull; sales, 3,000 bushels at 60c. in car-lots. OATS offered at 45c. for No. 2 Western. RYE neglected and dull, and without change in the asking rates. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES selling in 5-bbl. lots at 91, or 90c. wholesale. CATTLE—Receipts 919 head, making the supply 5,800 head, an increase of 2,300 head over the same time last week. Market closed active, firm and unchanged; sales 24 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,200 lbs., at $4 80; 78 Texas Steers, averaging 875 lbs., at $3 50; 112 Ohio, 1,216 to 1,500 lbs., at $4 85@$6 20; 833 Illinois, 1,123 to 1,410 lbs., at $4 37½@$6; 36 do., premium, averaging 1,522 lbs., at $6 45. SHEEP—Receipts 700 head; market closed firm and steady; sales at $5@$6 50 for fair to good Ohios, averaging 87 to 95 lbs. HOGS—Receipts, 3,800 head; market quiet; trade slow; sales of 2,000 head at $4 30@$4 50 for Medium to Good.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—FLOUR quiet, but firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm; buyers off; No. 2 Spring, $1 22½; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 40; held higher. CORN easier; Mixed, on track, 44c.@44½c. OATS dull; small sales Mixed, on track, 34c.@35c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE firm; No. 2, 75c. WHISKY, 90½c.@90c. PORK unchanged; order lots, $12@$12 25. Dry-salted MEATS—Jobbing and order lots, loose Shoulders, 4⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c. BACON—Jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. LARD—Business small; quotations higher; choice Kettle, 9¼c. LIVE HOGS dull and declining; sales at $3 80@$4 15, mostly at $4 @$4 10. CATTLE dull at $3@$4 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 8,500 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $6 65@$6 90. WHEAT firmer and higher; scarce, $1 40@$1 48. CORN firm at 46c.@47c. RYE unchanged and quiet, 78c.@80c. PORK—Demand light; holders firm; futures in demand, seller January, $13 50; seller February, $13 75; offerings light. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; Steam, 8¾c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c.@6¾c.; outside rates for fully cured; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 6⅛c., seller February. BACON dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. LIVE HOGS firm, $4 30@$4 50; receipts, 11,000. Green MEATS steady; sales at 4¼c.@5¼c. WHISKY excited; prices higher; sales at 92c., closing at 93c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—WHEAT and RYE entirely neglected. CORN quiet; Western Mixed firmly held at 80c. BARLEY without change; sales, 4 cars No. 2 two-rowed at 80c. OATS steady; sales, 1,200 bushels State Bagged at 53½c.@54c., and 1 car do. at Susquehanna depot at 54c. CATTLE opened buoyant, but not active; receipts, 32 cars; prices ranged from 4¾c.@7¼c., with a moderate supply. SHEEP advanced ⅛c.@¼c.; quality fair. LAMBS quite scarce, and advanced ¼c.@1c.; coarse wool Sheep, 6¼c.@7c.; fine wool, 5¼c.@6c.; Lambs, 7c.@7¾c. HOGS excited, and ¼c. higher; Western, $5@$5 10; State, $4 75 for heavy and medium weights.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. BAGGING dull and nominal. FLOUR firm, Family Extra, $6 25. WHEAT quiet but firm; Choice Red and White on arrival, $1 38@$1 40. CORN firmer; Ear, shelled, in bulk, on arrival, 50c.@52c. OATS active and firm; Bulk, 42c.@45c. RYE steady; sales at 70c.@75c. Live HOGS dull; sales at $4@$4 50. PROVISIONS firm. BACON—Sides scarce; held at 8c. Bulk MEATS active; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14½c. LARD, 9c.@10½c. PORK, $13 50@$14. WHISKY firm at 90c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 8.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 58; No. 2 do., $1 48; Amber Michigan, $1 41@$1 43; No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 Red, $1 36. CORN dull and unchanged; High Mixed, 49c.; Low Mixed, 48c. OATS a shade better; No. 1, 41c.; No. 2, 39½c.; Michigan, 40. CLOVER-SEED steady, $8 60. Live HOGS steady, $5@$5 10. RECEIPTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—COTTON steady; Middling, 18⅞c.@19c.; net receipts, 6,114 bales; gross, 7,055 bales; exports to Havre, 5,384 bales; coastwise, 1,127 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 155,465 bales; net receipts of the week, 35,445 bales; gross, 41,895 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,887 bales; to Havre, 5,386 bales; coastwise, 6,318 bales; sales of the week, 38,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 8.—COTTON steady; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 1,382 bales; gross, 1,385 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,068 bales; coastwise, 2,155 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 32,079 bales; net receipts of the week, 12,951 bales; gross, 12,953 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,018 bales; to the Continent, 7,602 bales; sales of the week, 6,500 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 8.—COTTON dull and easier; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 1,994 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,642 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 37,563 bales; net receipts of the week, 12,563 bales; exports to Great Britain, 506 bales; to Rotterdam, 525 bales; coastwise, 7,367 bales; sales of the week, 12,700 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1, $1 23¼; No. 2, $1 21¾. OATS firm; No. 2, 36½c. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c. RYE in fair demand and advanced; No. 1, 64½c. BARLEY dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Fall, 63½c. LIVE HOGS dull and drooping at $3 80@$4. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—Light.

DETROIT, Dec. 8.—WHEAT steady; Extra $1 60¼@$1 61; No. 1 White, $1 48; Treadwell, $1 48; Amber Michigan, $1 42. CORN steady; Yellow, 54c.; Mixed, 53c.@55c. OATS in good demand; White, 41c.; Mixed, 40c. CLOVER-SEED, $8 35. Dressed HOGS, $5@$5 25.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—WHEAT held firmer; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 43 bid, $1 44 asked; No. 2 do., $1 35@$1 36. CORN in fair demand; New, 55c.; Old, 58c. OATS firm; advanced 1c.; 41c. PETROLEUM steady and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 8.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 2,677 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,000 bales; coastwise, 504 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 68,128 bales; net receipts of the week, 16,683 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,671 bales; to the Continent, 2,426 bales; coastwise, 2,436 bales; sales of the week, 11,600 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 8.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 1,238 bales; sales, 580 bales; stock, 32,715 bales; net receipts of the week, 7,361 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,588 bales; coastwise, 1,210 bales; sales of the week, 4,400 bales.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; receipts, 2,302 bales; shipments, 2,392 bales; stock, 1870, 3,270 bales; 1871, 1,377 bales.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 8.—COTTON—Receipts, 2,510 bales; shipments, 1,550 bales; stock, 1870, 10,042 bales; 1871, 9,300 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 8—11½ A. M.—Unfavorable news with regard to the condition of the Prince of WALES has a depressing influence on the markets. Consols opened at 92 for money, and 92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 95¼; 10-40s, 90¼.

1¼ P. M.—Consols for money at 91⅞; for the account, 92. United States 5-20 Bonds, 92¼ for the issue of 1862, and 92⅛ for the old issue of 1865. American Securities are flat.

5 P. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞ for money and 91⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 95¼; 10-40s, 90¼.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000f. during the week. Rentes, 56f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong. Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 115,000 bales, including 20,000 bales for export and 19,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 445,000 bales, of which 41,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 48,000 bales, including 31,000 bales American. Actual export, 14,000 bales.

1¼ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 12,500 quarters, of which 3,000 were American.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. The sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export. Sales on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 9¾d.@10d., and at Savannah or Charleston at 9¾d. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 422,000 bales, including 174,000 American.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for export and speculation. The advices from Manchester are more favorable, but do not affect the market. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 62s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 17½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—CLOVER-SEED, 57s. 6d.@58s. ₱ cwt. for American Red. Fine ROSIN, 22s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—SUGAR, 33s. 9d.@34s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening.—Calcutta LINSEED, 63s. 6d.@63s. 9d. ₱ ton.

MURDER IN THE COAL REGIONS.

The Foreman of the Mines at Summit Hill Shot in the Streets—Arrest of Two Suspected Men.

From the Mauch Chunk (Pa.) Coal Gazette, Dec. 8.

The usually quiet mining town of Summit Hill was thrown into excitement, on last Saturday evening, by the discovery that a cowardly murder had been committed within its borders. Summit Hill is a large mining town, nine miles from Mauch Chunk. It is the head-quarters of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, that corporation having ten mines in the vicinity. It is the only town upon the famous Switch-Back Railroad, and, as its name indicates, is situated upon the top of the mountain.

The victim is MORGAN POWELL, the foreman of W. D. ZEHNER, Esq., mining engineer. Mr. POWELL had been a very long time in the employ of the Company. He was considered a most valuable man, as he had a perfect knowledge of all the mines. He had risen from a common laborer to one of the first positions. For several years he was a miner and daily worked in his breast, but some time ago he was appointed inside boss at No. 2 Mine. He held this post until Mr. ZEHNER was appointed engineer, when he became his foreman. He was always a sober and industrious man, who had the respect of the community.

On Saturday evening, after supper, Mr. POWELL walked over to HENRY WILLIAMSON'S store, a short distance from his residence. After conversing in the store a few minutes he left, intending to go to the Company's office to meet an engagement with Mr. ZEHNER. He had gone but a few feet when three men appeared behind him. One of the men held in his hand a loaded pistol. Without a word the cowardly villain held the pistol downward over POWELL'S shoulder and fired. The ball entered the left breast, taking a downward course, through the fifth rib, and striking the spine, the lower part of the wounded man's body was at once paralyzed. He fell to the ground with a piercing cry, which brought SAMUEL ALLEN to the scene. Mr. ZEHNER was soon at the side of his foreman, and did all in his power to alleviate his sufferings. Dr. THOMPSON was called, and his examination of the wound resulted in the discovery that it was fatal.

The murderers ran away immediately after the shot, in the direction of No. 1 Plane. A man saw them a moment afterward, but he failed to recognize any of them. It is rumored that the assassins were seen making their way to Tamaqua some time late on Saturday night.

Why anybody should kill MORGAN POWELL is a mystery. He was at peace with his neighbors and with the miners generally. There has for a long time been a spirit of jealousy existing between the Irish and Welsh at Summit Hill, and this is thought by many people to have prompted the deed.

Mr. POWELL made a dying statement before a Justice of the Peace. Owing to the extreme darkness, he was not able to recognize the men who assaulted him. He was of the opinion, however, that PATRICK BRISLIN and PATRICK GILDAY were in the party. These two were arrested and lodged in jail on Monday. The main evidence against them is POWELL'S statement, and this is not at all positive. They will be brought before the court next week. The prisoners, PATRICK GILDAY and PATRICK BRISLIN, are confident of proving an alibi. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have offered $1,000, and the County Commissioners will probably offer $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

Thanksgiving Day on a Wreck.

From Capt. LAUGHTON, of the dismantled schooner *M. J. Laughton*, which was towed into Fall River, Mass., on Tuesday, the *News* has obtained the following particulars of the disaster:

"We left Calais with a cargo of lumber for B. BARKER & Co., Fall River. On the afternoon of Nov. 29, wind blowing very heavily from the north-west, we were obliged to come to anchor within four miles of the Cross Rip, Vineyard Sound. On the morning of the 30th (Thanksgiving Day) the wind having greatly increased, parted the chain of one of our anchors, and commenced to drag toward the reef. After dragging the remaining anchor about three miles, found it necessary to cut away both masts, which we did, when the remaining anchor held. The sea was so heavy at the time that it 'jumped' the jib-boom out of the vessel, and swept over the quarter deck knee deep, keeping our boots full of water. The vessel was leaking about 500 strokes per hour, and the men stood at the pumps knee deep in water for two nights and a day, being relieved every five or ten minutes.

We managed, however, to keep up a good fire in the cabin, which enabled us to have a frequent change of clothing, and prevented us from freezing to death. Laid all day and the following night in that condition. Next morning, Dec. 1, at 7 o'clock, hoisted signals of distress, and at 8 was spoken by the steamer *Wm. A. Kennedy*, from Baltimore to Boston. Owing to the wind and the extreme roughness of the sea, the Captain was unable to render any assistance, but offered to take off our men. This, however, we declined, preferring to remain by the vessel a little longer. The steamer went on its way, and we were spoken, about an hour afterward, by steamer No. 1, a Boston and Philadelphia collier, which was also unable to render us any assistance. About 10 o'clock was spoken by propeller *Franconia*, from Portland for New-York, and the weather having moderated somewhat, the *Franconia* was enabled, though with great difficulty, to make fast to the schooner. The Captain of the *Franconia* demanded $1,500 to tow the dismasted vessel into Newport, but finally agreed to do it for $1,100, and the schooner arrived at that port in tow of the propeller, Saturday noon. On Tuesday she was towed to this city by the steam-tug *Wheat Sheaf*, and last evening succeeded in getting to her wharf at Bowenville. Capt. LAUGHTON has followed a sea-faring life for twenty-five years, but says the weather of Thursday and Friday was the coldest he ever experienced on this coast. There was no insurance on the vessel, and as the Captain was one of the heaviest owners, he will have to add to his fearful sufferings, on that occasion, a heavy pecuniary loss."

New-Hampshire Politics—Mr. Pike's Letter.

The letter of Hon. JAMES PIKE, of New-Hampshire, declining to again be a candidate for Governor, is as follows:

To the Republicans of New-Hampshire:

As you are about to select delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Concord on the 3d of January next, I deem it proper to apprise you that I do not wish to be again a candidate for the office of Governor of New-Hampshire, and that on no account could I consent to accept the nomination for that office, were it proffered me.

Trusting that harmony and wise counsels may govern the action of your Convention, believe me sincerely,

JAMES PIKE.

A Woman Miser's Hoard.

The Middletown *Free Press*, of Thursday, says that the administrators and appraisers of the estate of the late ABBY CONKLIN, of Turners, Orange County, found the other day in inventorying her effects, several small sums of money in unexpected places. Thus there was $35 between the leaves of an old singing-book, and about $90 in bills, $30 in silver and one $5 gold-piece in a teapot. They also found among some clothing $60 in gold and $10 in silver; wrapped up in some shirts $102 in bills, and in another package $70 in bills; in an old sugar-bowl well covered with rags, $15 25 in silver, and near the bottom of a chest filled with trumpery, $30 in silver and $35 in gold. Amongst the silver pieces found were German, French and American. Some of the oldest Spanish pieces were 1778, 1791, 1795, 1799, and American pieces 1800 and 1810.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 8, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	26	Spirits Turp., bbls.	220
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Rosin, bbls.	2,284
Cotton, bales	1,682	Oil-cake, pkgs.	107
Cotton-seed, bags	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	1,785
Flour, bbls.	6,[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	107
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	1,898
Corn, bushels	52,400	Cheese, pkgs.	6,676
Oats, bushels	11,750	Tallow, pkgs.	154
Malt, bushels	600	Dressed Hogs, No.	376
Barley, bushels	4,600	Pecans, pkgs.	602
Grass-seed, bushels	[illegible]	Sugar (N. O.), hhds.	40
Beans, bbls.	109	Starch, boxes	1,151
Corn-meal, bags	495	Tea, half chests	11
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	461
Hides, No.	615	Whisky, bbls.	794
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	11
Leather, sides	8,088	Red Oil, bbls.	50
Molasses (N. O.), bbls.	718	Green Apples, bbls.	150

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Norway*, for Liverpool—77 bags Clover-seed, 688 tcs. Beef, 157 hhds. Tallow, 1,222 boxes Cheese, 400 bales Cotton, 400 tcs. Lard, 50 bbls. Tallow, 7,775 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Janet Cowan*, for Glasgow—40,365 bushels Wheat, 885 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Nora*, for Queenstown and orders—26,800 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Obel Adersson*, for Rotterdam—1,034 tcs. Lard, 50 bbls. Lard, 95,340 lbs. Tallow, 12 cases Oil Peppermint, 1,500 bbls. Rosin, 28 hhds. Tobacco, 30 cases Tobacco, 2 cases Cudbear, 1,000 boxes Extract, 1,630 cases Refined Petroleum, 456 bags Clover-seed, 3,000 Staves, 3 bales Gambier.

By the brig *Fagerheim*, for Lisbon—3 cases Tobacco, 200 Oars, 800 cases Refined Petroleum, 800 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *David Owen*, for Genoa—1,404 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Der Adler*, for Odessa—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum, 11,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Mattano*, for Trinidad—[illegible] Acid, 100 cases Petroleum, 80 kegs Nails, 1,500 Shooks, 700 Hoops, 11 Pigs, 2 cases Type.

COFFEE—Holders quote prices firm, and offer stock sparingly, but the demand is limited, and the market devoid of animation. Some job lots from second hands were placed within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been quite active and quoted firm, for early delivery, with sales reported since our last of 6,773 bales, including 1,386 bales to shippers, 1,157 bales to spinners, 24 bales to speculators, and 4,163 bales in transit. For forward delivery, business has been fairly active at firm prices; sales since our last, 23,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for December, 1,300 bales at 19¼c., 400 bales at 19 3-16c., 1,000 bales at 19¼c., 800 bales at 19 5-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 300 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c.; January, 1,300 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; February, 600 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 300 bales at 19⅜c.; March, 100 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19 9-16c.; April, 350 bales at 19⅞c. And today, for December, 1,500 bales at 19⅛c., 700 bales at 19 1-16c., 100 bales at 19c., 700 bales at 19 1-16c., 700 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 3,700 bales at 19⅛c.; January, 2,000 bales at 19 3-16c.; February, 100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 700 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 200 bales at 19⅜c.; March, 700 bales at 19 9-16c.; April, 300 bales at 19 11-16c., 350 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c.; May, 200 bales at 19¾c., 400 bales at 19 13-16c., 200 bales at 19⅞c.; 200 bales at 19 13-16c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 19.12c.; January, 19.19c.; February, 19.34c.; March, 19.53c.; April, 19.72c.; May, 19⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 1,682 bales, including 112 bales from Wilmington, 535 bales from Galveston, 539 bales from New-Orleans, and 497 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports since our last were 15,765 bales, and for the week 105,789 bales, against 143,361 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,067,454 bales, against 1,207,129 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛	17¼
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	18½
Low Middling	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19½
Middling	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	20
Good Middling	20⅜	20⅝	21	21¼

Liverpool.

	Week ending Dec. 8, 1871.	Week ending Dec. 8, 1870.
	Bales.	Bales.
Sales of the week	115,000	71,000
Of which exporters took	20,000	14,000
Of which speculators took	19,000	3,000
Total import of week	48,000	42,000
Of which American	31,000	26,000
Total stock	445,000	371,000
Of which American	41,000	62,000
Actual export	14,000	15,000
Amount afloat	422,000	376,000
Of which American	174,000	276,000
Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool Dec. 8, 1870		8 9-16d.
Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Dec. 9, 1870		15⅛c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, mostly for home-trade purposes, and with lighter offerings, prices have been quoted firmer. Choice trade and family Extras have been held with most confidence, and have been in most favor with buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State at $6 45@$6 75, chiefly at $6 70@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 75@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 85 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., at $6 35@$6 for ordinary to very good, and $9@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good request at $4 75@$5 15 ₱ bbl.; sales, 370 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 60@$4 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 15@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have advanced to $3 35@$3 40 ₱ box, with a fair inquiry and sales of 3,000 boxes; also 1,000 boxes old crop on private terms; Muscatel Raisins 700 boxes loose were placed on private terms; of Citron, 104 cases at 32c.@33c., and of Figs, 300 cases on private terms. Currants have been in less urgent demand and rather less firm in price; 400 bbls. were sold at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered less freely, and has been quoted about 2c. a bushel higher, with rather more call for desirable samples, mostly for shipment, though in part for milling. The depression in ocean freights tended to stimulate the export inquiry, and to strengthen values, but the advanced views of holders prevented free movements. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels, including choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, called No. 1, at $1 52, afloat; fair to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do. at $1 50@$1 52, afloat; inferior old Spring at $1 51½, in store; White State at $1 65, in store; Red and Amber do. at $1 58@$1 65, in small lots; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $1 57@$1 65, and White Western at $1 70@$1 75, ₱ bushel....Corn has been in more confident demand and has been quoted stronger in price. The chief inquiry has been from the trade. The export call has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at 79c.@79½c. for Mixed Western, afloat, 75c.@78½c. nominally for do. in store; 76c.@78½c. for new do.; 79c.@81c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat, and 82c.@85c. nominally for White Western and Southern.....Rye and Malt remain as last noticed.....Barley has been dull and rather weak, with prime Western reported available at $1, for early delivery; small lots of choice two-rowed State were placed at $1 ₱ bushel. ....Oats have been in good demand at strong and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels at 56c.@58½c., chiefly at 58½c. for Mixed Western afloat; 56c.@55c. for do. in store, the inside price for Light; 52½c.@55c. for Black; 55½c.@57c. for State; 56c.@58½c. for ordinary to very choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been moderately sought after at about former figures. The main call has been for Bags, of which 900 bales have been sold here and in Boston at 15c., currency, and 250 bales, to arrive, at 10½c., gold, in bond.

HEMP—There has been rather more call for Manila, of which 1,550 bales have been sold at from 13c.@13½c., gold, ₱ lb. Jute has been in moderate demand, with sales reported of 500 bales low grade at 5⅛c., gold; 200 bales M. C. at 6⅛c., currency. Of Jute Butts, 1,700 bales have been disposed of, to arrive, at 3½c.@3¾c., currency, ₱ lb., showing a rather weaker market for this description.

HIDES—Have been very firm and in fair demand; offerings of stock quite moderate; sales, 2,100 Entre Rios at 25¾c., gold; 250 Vera Cruz, 250 Central American and 1,250 Wet-salted Mexican on private terms.

METALS—There has been an unusually active call for Ingot Copper, which has again advanced in price, with sales reported of 2,000,000 lbs., at 25¼c.@25⅜c. for early delivery, and 25¾c.@25⅞c. for December to April delivery. Iron has been comparatively dull, but values have been without material alteration; sales, 100 tons No. 1 American Pig at $39; 300 tons old Rails on private terms. Lead and Zinc quiet. Tin has been held with increasing confidence, on lighter offerings, and a fair demand; sales, 2,000 boxes S. T. P. Terne at $8 62½, gold; 100 slabs Straits at 38¼c., with some holders asking 39c., gold; 100 pigs Malacca Tin on private terms. English is quoted at from 37½c.@38¼c., gold. Of Spelter, 25 tons Silesian changed hands at 6⅛c.; and of Regulus Antimony, small lots at 12½c., gold.

MOLASSES—The demand for New-Orleans has been moderate, at essentially unchanged prices; 325 bbls. were placed in lots at 44c.@54c., chiefly at 52c.@54c. ₱ gallon; other kinds dull and nominally unaltered in value.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been pretty actively sought after on the firm basis of $4 37½@$4 for strained, with sales reported of 3,500 bbls. at these figures; also 200 bbls. Common at $4 30, and 400 bbls. Pale at $7@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.....Tar has been rather dull; sales—250 bbls. Newbern and Washington at $3 37@$3 50 ₱ bbl.....Spirits Turpentine has been strong, but not active; merchantable quoted at 58c.; sales, 105 bbls.

PETROLEUM—The Creek reports are of an active and excited market, for prompt delivery; under speculative manipulation, the quotations are up to $4 12@$4 50 on the Upper, and $4 30@$4 35 on the Lower Road. ....These reports have tended to strengthen the confidence of holders in the local market. The offerings of oil have been light, and prices have been advanced sharply, checking operations, particularly for export, shippers being unwilling to purchase freely at the asking figures....Refined Oil has been quoted up to 23¼c.@23½c. here, with sales (rumored) of 2,500 bbls. at the inside rate....At Philadelphia, sales were made of 3,500 bbls., early delivery, at 22¼c.@22½c. ₱ gallon. ....Refined Oil, in cases, quoted at 28c.@28½c., but dull....Crude Oil, in bulk, in demand and firm at 13¼c.; Shipping Crude quiet at 17½c.@17¾c....Naphtha yet wholly nominal.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more active, and quoted firmer. For Prime and Prime Mess the inquiry has also been more satisfactory at steadier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,450 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50 for Western Mess, $15 @$15 50 for new City and Country Mess, $9 75@$10 25 for Prime to Extra Prime, $12 for new Extra Prime, $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been a fair demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 37½@$15, seller March; sales, 2,500 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been in slack request at 5⅛c.@5⅝c. for City, and 5¼c. for Western, ₱ lb....Cut-meats continue in moderate request at 9c.@10½c. for Hams, 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 7½c.@8½c. for Bellies, ₱ lb.; sales, equal to 180 pkgs....Bacon has been less confidently sought after and has been quoted less firm, with sales reported of only 325 boxes, including, for early delivery, 100 boxes Cumberland at 7¼c., 25 boxes Short Rib at 7½c., and, for forward delivery, 200 boxes Long and Short Clear, December, at 8c. ₱ lb....Lard has been moderately sought after for early delivery, opening with a fair show of firmness, but closing rather weaker and in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 1,030 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for Western Steam, 9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered, 9⅛c.@9¼c. for City, 9c.@9⅛c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@10¼c. for Refined. For forward delivery business has been fairly active, closing at easier figures, with sales reported of equal to 4,000 tcs. Western Steam, including 1,500 tcs. seller December, at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c.; 2,000 tcs. seller January, at 9⅛c.@9 11-16c.; [illegible], seller March, at 9⅜c. ₱ lb....Beef has been in fair demand, within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Plain, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $16@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 for India Mess; $22 50@$24 50 for fancy City do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in brisk demand, with sales reported of 2,100 bbls., part at $22@$24 for new. ....Business in Butter and Cheese has been on a very limited scale, as a rule, and prices remain without remarkable changes.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair demand, and prime samples have been quoted firm; sales 2,400 bags, part to arrive, on the basis of 11¾c. for Indiana and 11½c. for Ohio. Other descriptions slow of sale at about former figures.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been comparatively dull since our last. Holders have been offering stock with reserve, and values have been well supported. The inquiry, however, has been light, as well for refining purposes as on trade account; sales have been reported since our last of 222 hhds. and 808 boxes, including 270 hhds. prime refining Cuba at 9⅜c.; 25 hhds. to the trade at 11¼c.@11⅜c. for Demerara, and 10⅞c. for Porto Rico; equal to 35 hhds. Cuba, in odd lots, at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; 320 boxes Havana, Nos. 8½ and 9¼, at 9c.@9⅛c.; 125 boxes do., slightly damaged, at equal to 9c.; and 480 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in less demand at essentially unaltered prices; sales 71,000 lbs. common to choice at 9c.@9¼c., mainly at 9⅛c.@9¼c., for good to choice samples. Of stearine, 37,000 lbs. were sold at 9½c. for prime, in hogsheads and 9¾c. for do. in tierces.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet, as a rule; values have not varied essentially; sales, 126 hhds. Kentucky, at 7¼c.@12c.; 270 cases Seed-leaf, sundry growths, at 18c.@36c., and 40 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 15 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 380 bbls., in lots, at $1 01 ₱ gallon. Market firm.

FREIGHTS—In the line of berth freights there has been a moderate business reported, mostly in Cotton, Provisions, Rosin and Grain. Rates have been quoted about steady as a rule, save in the instance of Grain, for which lower figures were accepted by both sail and steam. The chartering movement was comparatively light, with rates quoted essentially unaltered. The main call was for vessels for the Petroleum and Cotton trades, with some inquiry for vessels for general cargo. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 2,700 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@8-32d., by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 32,000 bushels Corn, by sail, at 6¾d.; 15,000 bushels Grain, by steam, 7¼d. for Wheat, or 7½d. for Corn; 850 tcs. Lard and 1,750 boxes Bacon at 35s. by sail, and 50s.@52s. 6d. by steam; mostly by steam; 3,100 boxes Cheese at 30s. by sail, and 40s. by steam; 60 pks. Tallow, by sail, mainly at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton; 400 tcs. Beef, by sail, at 4s.; 25 tcs. do. by steam, at 4s. 6d. ₱ tierce; also an American bark, 384 tons, with equal to about 1,500 bales Cotton, from Norfolk, at ½d. ₱ lb. For Hamburg, by sail, 7,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ₱ bushel; 500 bags Clover-seed at 27s. 6d.; 600 bbls. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton; 100 bbls. Rosin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs., and by steamer 300 tcs. Pork at 7s. ₱ tierce; also a British ship, 670 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bags Clover-seed at 40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, a British ship, 600 tons, with 4,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s.; a British bark, 780 tons, with about 5,300 bbls. do., reported at the same rate, privilege in each instance extending to the Continent; an Italian bark, 363 tons, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from do., rumored without particulars; a British bark, 430 tons, with 3,200 bbls. do., reported at 7s. 6d., or if direct, 6d. off. For a French port, direct, a bark, with tobacco, reported on private terms. For a Continental port, a Bremen ship, 1,300 tons, (now here,) reported as going round to Philadelphia to load with Petroleum, on a foreign charter, particulars not given. For Genoa, an American bark, 507 tons, with about 14,000 cases Petroleum at 14d. ₱ case. For Havana, an American brig with general cargo, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 8, 1871.

On yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, only 300 head of horned Cattle came fresh to hand. Trade was brisk, quality from very common to good, prices from 9c.to12c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 11½ cwt. strong, on 54 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade was firm. Quality ranged from very poor Texan Steers to good Kentuckys; prices from 8c.@12c. ₱ lb. Sheep arrived of extra quality; prices from 5½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Hogs closed yesterday afternoon from 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon Pigs, 5¼c. ₱ lb. City dressed. Market opened this forenoon with a small decline in prices. All fresh arrivals were consigned direct to slaughterers.

SALES TODAY.

C. KNON sold for self 160 Steers, Kentuckies, generally fair Cattle, from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. W. SIGEL sold for N. MORRIS 51 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. MAYER sold for N. MORRIS 40 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight from 6¾ cwt. to 7 cwt. M. GOLDSCHMIDT sold for self 165 Steers, Kentuckies, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. to 9¼ cwt. J. H. DALEEY sold for FOWLER & EARLE 62 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 9c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. strong. B. WESTHEIMER sold for self 55 Steers, Virginias, fair Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also, 39 Steers, Ohios, fat, rough Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. strong. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 92 Steers, Illinois, nice plump Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. W. R. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS 76 Steers, Cherokees, common lot, at 8c. ₱ lb., estimated weight from 4½ to 5 cwt. TOFFEY & SONS sold for N. MORRIS 75 Steers, Cherokees, common lot, at 8c. ₱ lb., estimated weight from 4½ to 5 cwt.; also, 17 Steers, Illinois, common and poor, at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. LAUDERBECK & SCHUSTER sold for selves 101 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, from 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight from 6¼ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. L. HUGHES sold for G. ROBERTS 25 State Steers, common to poor, for $66 ₱ head, weight on estimate 6 cwt.; also, 17 State Steers at 4½c. ₱ lb., live weight 10½ cwt.; again, 1 pair of fat Oxen, grass weight 38 cwt., at 11¼c. ₱ lb., on 57 lbs. to the cwt. net. ULREY & GOFF sold 130 Steers, Kentuckies, from fair to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight from 8¼ cwt. to 8¾ cwt. D. BARNES sold for self 40 Steers, Illinois common cattle, at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. F. CAREY sold for self 17 Steers, Ohios ordinary cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. J. CHURCH sold for self 80 Steers, Illinois coarse cattle, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.

At the Communipaw Sheep Market J. N. PIDCOCK sold 186 Sheep, weight 15,260 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 140 Kentuckies, weight 14,160 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. KASE & HOUVER sold 143 Jersey Sheep, weight 11,670 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 65 Sheep, weight 5,660 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 25 Jersey Sheep, weight 10,660 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 29 Sheep, weight 2,610 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 200 extra fine Sheep, weight 122 lbs. ₱ head, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; these latter were grade Cotswolds. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 288 Illinois Sheep, average weight 98 lbs. ₱ head, from 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.

At the Fortieth-street Sheep market, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold for week ending Dec. 8, 1871: 3,624 Sheep and Lambs; average ₱ head $4 85; range of prices for Sheep, 5¼c.@6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., with a few at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 6¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb., with a few at 8c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for yesterday and day before—421 head of horned Cattle, 7 cars of sheep, 14 cars of Hogs in transit to New-York City.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,511 head of horned Cattle, 3,304 Hogs, 1,265 Sheep and Lambs. Second arrivals at noon this day: 9 cars of horned Cattle, 32 cars of Hogs, 15 cars of Sheep and Lambs.

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The President and Amnesty.

Congress cannot do better than to immediately embody in law the suggestion of President GRANT regarding amnesty. It would, in doing so, only respond to the general feeling of the country; it would carry out the policy already indorsed by the House of Representatives; and it would remove from the Republican scheme of reconstruction not only the single serious objection that can be honestly brought against it, but the only obstacle to the success that can be reached by legislation. It is now generally conceded that that policy was in its main features the only one which could have been adopted. It was absolutely necessary to introduce into the government of the Southern States, as a preponderating force, that element of their population which had been steadily, and without exception, loyal in sentiment and action. The sense of justice of the country also strongly sustained this measure. It was fully argued, and received the final sanction of the people through the perfectly solemn form of a constitutional amendment. And, although some observers, more cautious or clear-sighted than the mass, urged that, in giving suffrage to the negroes, some conditions should be attached to its exercise, that view obtained but slight attention from the people generally. The great body of public opinion compelled the admission of the negroes to the suffrage, and with it the exclusion of prominent rebels from power. This was the only course the country would even consider, and it was adopted.

But now that the heat of feeling has subsided, it is seen that whatever was the justice or necessity of giving the freedmen the suffrage, the exclusion of prominent Southerners from office has worked badly. It has irritated and not restrained. It has placed beyond the reach of the Southern people the most natural remedy for local mis-government, by forbidding them to employ, in the work of Government, the men best fitted by training and position to perform it economically and eminently, and at the same time most interested in having it so performed. Gen. GRANT puts the case very clearly when he says:

"When the purity of the ballot is secure, majorities are sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. There can see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they went before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take an oath to support the Constitution; and admitting the eligibility of those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities."

There is, moreover, this to be said in favor of removing those disabilities which experience has proved it was a mistake to impose. The men who will be thus readmitted to political life will have to act in the consequences that the essential results of the war cannot be reversed or modified in the slightest degree by anything Southern State Governments can do. The most prominent and influential men of the South recognize this fact. If every Southern State had uncompromising secessionists in every branch, they would not dare to meddle with the civil or political equality of the negro, nor with the rebel debt, nor with the federal relations of the States. They realize more thoroughly, if anything, than the North itself realizes, the utter irrevocableness of the decision by war, to which these questions have been referred. They would, therefore, turn their entire attention to the work of honest and effective government, to the maintenance of order, the restoration of State credit, and the promotion of local industry and commerce. And that the influential men of the South should do this, and should do it in a way that will insure success, is the only thing necessary to complete the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, in complete harmony with the principles of liberty and equality established by the war, and embodied in the policy of reconstruction. The need of the South is not greater than that of the North for the prevalence of order, accompanied by the complete recognition of these principles.

M. Thiers and the Pope.

"Interviewing" goes on briskly at Versailles, and even the most august personages of the Government are not exempt from it. In fact, since NAPOLEON III. has been so thoroughly put through his paces at Chislehurst, and the Count DE CHAMBORD has been likewise dealt with by M. VILLEMESSANT, the editor of *Figaro*, at Lucerne, there seems good precedent for "interviewing" M. THIERS himself at Versailles. Such, in any case, is the opinion of the editor of the *Journal des Débats*, who has been helping M. THIERS to spike the Ultramontane guns of the Empress EUGÉNIE. It will interest all good Catholics to know, on this authority, that the French President has given to the Comte D'HARCOURT, his Minister at the Vatican, certain very explicit instructions. If the Pope desires to take refuge, or find an asylum, in France, "he will be received with most respectful solicitude." M. THIERS does not wish to be misunderstood in the premises. He expresses no wish, no opinion, no expectation relative to the decision the Pope may arrive at. "God will enlighten his Vicar," says the politic M. THIERS, "by the voice of events."

This scarcely comports with the famous dogma which affirms positive accuracy of decision through internal, and not external, prompting. However, the President is at work for the time on politics, not theology, and he thanks Heaven, despite the equivocal character of his invitation, that France is still independent enough within and without "to procure independence for the Pope by hospitality." This somewhat ambiguous declaration is coupled with another, namely, that the Holy Father, if he comes to France, will be "free—free from all obligation toward us; free to that point that he may even cause us some slight ecclesiastical annoyances more easily than at the Vatican." To this agreeable and inviting statement another is tacked, to the effect that "the good Pope" is not to believe that the "hospitality which we do not offer, but which we shall fully extend, if he asks for it, will compel us to make the least display of force without or within." All this may be variously construed, but it seems, on the whole, fairly to imply that M. THIERS is anxious to get all the credit that can be got out of appearing to treat PIUS IX. with respectful cordiality, without embroiling the Republican Government by directly inviting him, and without sharing the responsibility should any trouble arise from his visit.

It is probable, after all said and done, that PIUS IX. will go to France, and stay there for an indefinite time. A frigate flying the tricolor awaits him at Civita Vecchia, and a home is offered him at the Chateau of Pau, "the chateau," as M. THIERS piously says, "of the great King who became a Catholic." Avignon was first thought of as a papal residence, but the idea was given up on the ground that "monuments preserve recollections longer than inhabitants." On the whole, so far as we may trust the "interviewer" of the *Journal des Débats*, the mind of M. THIERS is very nicely balanced just now between piety, diplomacy, and epigram. Perhaps he is getting ready to resume his historical studies, and the political atmosphere that surrounds him is by no means without signs that he may soon have the opportunity. Meanwhile, united Italy would much rather see the Holy Father at Pau than at the Vatican, unless he will assent to conditions that the Holy See has ever persistently held to be inadmissible.

Running for Stolen Money.

TWEED and his gang doubtless think it a very sharp trick to set their poor deluded victims, the laborers, to hound the footsteps of Controller GREEN, and demand of him their pay, when they know that the money which ought to be in the City Treasury to pay them has been stolen, and is now in their own pockets. How they must laugh in their sleeves, while carousing over their punch-bowls to see the half-starved working men marching in procession to vent their disappointment on ANDREW H. GREEN. But the laborers are by no means fools, and the vengeance that TWEED is doing his utmost to encourage against an innocent man may yet be turned upon his own head. As for Controller GREEN, the laborers should understand, and many of them do understand, that he is utterly powerless to pay them, for the simple reason that there is no money in the Treasury to pay them with. If he was possessed of half the wealth of TWEED, he might, and doubtless would, pay them out of his own pocket, and take the chances of getting reimbursed by the City; but Mr. GREEN is a poor man. All the property he has in the world does not amount to a tithe of what TWEED and his gang have stolen from the City during the past year. The laborers have earned their money, doubtless, and ought to be paid; but whose fault is it that they cannot be paid?

Let them ask TWEED and SWEENY and HALL what has become of the money that was raised to pay them for their labor. Not only have those men stolen the laborers' money, but they have robbed the orphan children of the fund awarded to them by the Legislature. Over $30,000 is now due to the Children's Aid Society—one of the most beneficent and wisely directed charities in this City. Not a cent can the managers get, although the money has been raised and paid into the Treasury, if indeed, it was not stolen before it reached the Treasury. It certainly was not there when Mr. GREEN took possession of the Controller's office, and he has no authority to raise it a second time. We understand that threats of personal violence have been made against Mr. GREEN, by some inconsiderate working men—probably at the instigation of the thieves who have stolen the money for want of which the laborers are now suffering. Let the men beware how they listen to the counsels of these desperate thieves. The next time they visit the Controller's office let them ask TWEED to accompany them, and point out where the money is with which Mr. GREEN is to meet their demands. TWEED was in the Legislature, and framed the statutes which govern the Controller's office, and he will, perhaps, be able to show Mr. GREEN how he can raise money to replenish the Treasury that has been rifled by the Ring.

A Marine Reformatory.

It is pleasant, amid the corrupt jobs and useless work of the various departments of the recent City Government, to notice one piece of work faithfully and carefully done.

We allude to that experiment in reformatory treatment by the Board of Charities called the "School-ship" Reformatory. For the past few years the Board of Charities and Correction have had on their hands considerable numbers of wild, reckless and semi-criminal lads, who were either consigned to them by the Courts, or sent to them by parents unable to control their children. In former years, the Board made the best possible disposition of the orphans among these, or of the more controllable portion, by placing them, through the machinery of the Children's Aid Society, on farms in the West. Through this simple process, these unfortunate children were at once put in the best portion of the Union, at the most healthful occupation, and with the brightest possible prospects before them,—all this being accomplished without any expense at all to the Board. Gradually, however, as Tammany arose in power, the influence of the Roman Catholics increased in all our City Departments, and, at length, under their impulse, this benevolent and practical method of relief was abandoned, under the fear that the children thus placed might become Protestants.

To meet the increasing pressure of destitute children thrust upon their hands, the Board founded industrial schools upon Hart's Island; but these not proving sufficient, the former President and most active member of the Board, (now put in a subordinate position by Tammany's influence,) Gen. BOWEN, suggested a reformatory branch, an experiment which has since proved remarkably successful, and among the multitude of wild, adventurous boys in such an institution there are always a number better fitted for the active and perilous life on the sea than for any occupation on shore. The bustle and incessant duty on ship, the occasional hard work and adventure, gave play to their physical forces in a harmless and useful way. They enjoy the variety of a voyage, they learn every day the practical science of seamanship, and fit themselves for a profession which now has few apprentices training for it. Gen. BOWEN had wisely looked at the great defect of our merchant marine, that of well-trained native sailors, and the increasing difficulty of procuring good sailors for our national vessels. He saw that the British Government was compelled to resort mainly to school-ships to man its vessels of war, and he hoped, by a good system of naval training, to begin the remedy of both defects, and at the same time to save these active lads to society. Massachusetts had indeed tried a similar experiment, and not with crowning success.

But it is believed that the difficulty there was in making the school-ship too much a kind of private yachting vessel of the Commissioners, and in not putting the lads under a sufficiently strict discipline, and trusting to them for long voyages. That the New-York experiment was a success, in a naval point of view, is sufficiently proved by a pamphlet just issued by the Commission, giving an account of a cruise of some three months of their school-ship *Mercury*, last Winter, to the coast of Africa. Through all this long cruise some 250 boys managed this large vessel, carried her safely through storms and calm, with but one accident and no death from disease, and at the same time were able to execute a series of valuable scientific soundings and dredgings of the ocean bottom under the tropics. This pamphlet contains the results of the investigations, which have been forwarded to Dr. CARPENTER, who has sometimes similar valuable researches in the North Atlantic by the British Government. They have been a most useful confirmation to him of his great theories of a bottom current from the Arctic Sea to the Equator of cold water, and a return surface current of warm water, beside aiding in the knowledge of the forms of life on the ocean's bottom in the tropics. Thus have our New-York gamins aided in the tropical seas the progress of science, and at the same time been cured of their vagabond habits, and prepared for a most useful but neglected profession.

Twelve of the school-ship graduates have already entered the navy, and others the merchant service. No doubt, an act can yet be obtained from Congress—when once Tammany ceases to rule the Commissioners—giving the Commissioners power to transfer boys who have been trained in the school-ship, and are of good moral character, directly to the naval service. At present, so much is left to the discretion of the naval subordinates in this port, in this matter, that but few are thus transferred. The experience of the British Government proves how soon our own Government will have to look to school-ships for supplies of men. It is well known that under the power of Tammany, the whole moral instruction on board the ship has been given up to Roman Catholic priests, or to those professing their faith. This ought to be remedied, and, if necessary, the religious teaching shared by each Church. We trust that under the new form which may be given to the Board of Charities by the coming Legislature, Gen. BOWEN may recover the position of which Tammany deprived him, and that this experiment may be continued.

Civil Service in England.

Now that civil service reform is being so thoroughly discussed, a glance at the civil service of Great Britain may not be without interest.

It has been only within the last thirty years that the English civil service has assumed the position which it now occupies. Down to 1845, examinations for admission to its ranks were unknown. Its appointments were the absolute patronage of the several heads of departments, and questions as to competency were never raised.

The first great reformer in this direction was the Sir Gregory Hardlines of Mr. TROLLOPE'S novels, Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN; and great was the indignation in aristocratic departments, notably that of Foreign Affairs, when the energetic knight wanted to know what the elegant young bloods of Downing-street did in return for the pay derived from the British tax-payers. When the ball of civil service reform had once been set rolling, it received impetus from various quarters. CHARLES DICKENS saw that there were even more important officials than Mr. BUMBLE whom he might successfully tackle, and no doubt his "circumlocution office" allusions assisted to effect a very salutary change.

In one respect, however, the system of the British civil service had, with all its faults, been superior to ours. It was not used in anything like the same degree for purposes of political partisanship. The men appointed by the Whigs were no doubt as a rule the friends of the Whigs, but they remained in office when once appointed, irrespective of any change of Government. Consequently the work was as a whole, notwithstanding the inferiority of the agents in many cases, well done, for most of the work done in Government departments is routine, and persons of very average capacity can usually, after a time, master details sufficiently to perform it fairly.

The change effected some twenty years ago by civil service reformers was sweeping, but still not so sweeping as many of them desired. It did not deprive the dispensers of patronage of offices in their gifts, but it compelled them to appoint reasonably competent persons. A commission was established called the Civil Service Commission, with a regular staff of officers, and it was ordained that every man, with certain rare exceptions, entering the public service, must pass through the Commissioners' hands. But the subjects and standard of proficiency were left to be imposed by the heads of departments, with the exception that every candidate was required to pass in writing, spelling, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

The examinations are consequently different in nearly every department of the service, accordingly as they have been arranged by the heads of them. In some they are competitive, a great many candidates being appointed to compete; in others, as in the Foreign Office, competitive among three [or four]; in others, again, there are only pass examinations, and the heads of such departments have steadily refused to make any alteration in this respect. A notable instance of this occurred in the case of the late eminent Judge of the Court of Probate, Sir CRESSWELL CRESSWELL, whose patronage was the best in England. He would only consent to pass examinations, and to subjects of the least advanced order. Not that he was in the least addicted to nepotism, but he did not believe that it in the least followed that competency in linguistics or "slogies" would produce a competent clerk.

It must be confessed that subsequent experience in several departments has confirmed the great lawyer's views. Many young men, who graduated in honors at the universities, have found themselves inferior in mere clerical duties to those having no great advantages of education. Almost every clerk on the regular staff of an English public office is in fact appointed for life. Indeed, his removal is only consequent upon gross misconduct. So tenacious did the Legislature show itself on this point that, when in 1857, it created the Court of Probate with its immense staff, it actually did not permit the Judge to discharge the humblest clerk without the sanction of the Lord Chancellor, notwithstanding that the Judge is always a Privy Councillor, and one of the highest legal functionaries of the Kingdom. And, be it remarked, that Parliament, instead of giving this most Probate Court patronage to the Prime Minister or other political officer, vested it in a judicial functionary, deriving his salary from the consolidated fund, holding his office not during the Sovereign's favor, but "during good behavior," perfectly independent of politics, and only removable by the Crown on the address of Parliament praying for the same.

We allude particularly to this point, because it furnished a strong indication on the part of the country of the desire to discover the connection, which had hitherto seemed normal, between patronage and politics. At present there are only seven half-dozen offices under the British Crown—exclusive, of course, of the Cabinet—which depend upon the ins and outs of Governments. To each Secretaries of State are attached two or three under secretaries. One of these gentlemen is a political officer, holds a seat in Parliament, and goes out with the Government. There is a similar officer, who shares a similar fate, attached to the Treasury, Poor Law Board, and other principal departments.

The resuscitation of British civil service may, with the exception of about twenty superior officers and the salaries of legal functionaries, be said to range from three hundred to five thousand dollars a year. The promotion in most offices is very slow, and a man enjoying four thousand dollars a year would rarely be under fifty. The usual hours of labor are six. The vacations are liberal—none under a month, and in the Secretaries of State's offices two months. The clerks in the Houses of Parliament, the patronage of which is in the hands of non-political officers, are free for five months. The pay in almost all offices commences at four hundred dollars a year, and rises by small annual instalments.

Georgia Politics.

The Legislature of Georgia has ordered an election to be held on the 19th of this month for Governor for the unexpired term of Gov. BULLOCK. Serious questions have arisen as to the legality of this election, under the constitution of that State. At first many of the Republicans were disinclined to make a contest, preferring to leave the field to the exclusive occupation of the Democrats, who have determined upon an election under circumstances of doubtful constitutionality and of manifest inexpediency.

But it it has been finally resolved to make a contest, and JAMES ATKINS, of Atlanta, has received the Republican nomination. Mr. ATKINS is a native of Georgia, a staunch friend of the Union during the war, and a man of talent and integrity. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1868, in a strong Democratic district, and, though defeated, received a flattering vote. He is in thorough sympathy with the Republican Party of the nation. In State matters, he has been clear of all connection with the transactions that have brought discredit upon the late Republican Administration. The Republicans of Georgia have done wisely in selecting such a man for their candidate, and it is to be hoped that they will give him a warm support.

His competitor, Mr. SMITH, of Columbus, was a Confederate Colonel, and a member of the last Confederate Congress, and is now the Speaker of the representative branch of the Legislature. Those Georgians who love the Confederacy will vote for him; those who love the Union will vote for Mr. ATKINS.

An Extraordinary Lawsuit.

A lawsuit of an unusual and painful character has just been begun in Cincinnati. DAVID GWYNNE MINOR, an infant, has filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas against his father and mother. He alleges that ever since the year 1858 he has been ill-treated and abused by his parents to a degree that has injured him for life. His body is said to be covered with scars, and his health permanently impaired; and he claims, in compensation of these wrongs, the sum of fifty thousand dollars by way of damages.

It appears from the Cincinnati Journals that the social position and wealth of the defendants causes this case to be regarded with great interest in that city. The fact that Mr. and Mrs. MINOR refused to compound the suit, without going into court, as seems to have been proposed by adverse counsel, tells in their favor. On the other hand the allegations of the petition, which has now been made public, reveal an amount of fiendish cruelty which, if sustained, will warrant almost any severity of punishment. The petition affirms that on the 5th of July, 1858, and at divers other times, the defendant assaulted the plaintiff with an iron ramrod and with rubber whips, that with great force and violence he seized the plaintiff by the hair of his head and dragged him about the floor, and down two flights of stairs from the third floor of the house to the ground floor; that after this, on the occasion referred to and at other times, the defendant put the plaintiff in a closet under a large tank filled with hot water, in such a position that it was impossible for the plaintiff either to stand up or sit down, and that he kept him there for ten hours without food or drink, or once allowing any relief of his position. Other charges of repeated indignity are too disgusting to print, and in conjunction with further and numerous details of cruelty and oppression make up a very wretched story.

Of course, one side is good only until the other is heard, and it is not to be supposed that Mr. and Mrs. MINOR have not plenty to say in the way of rebuttal. The fact, however, that Mr. BRENNEMAN, the plaintiff's counsel, thought proper to negotiate for a compromise before filing his papers, ought to be weighed in connection with the terms of the letter wherein he did so. In that letter, which has been published, Mr. BRENNEMAN boldly declares that he has already consulted numerous witnesses, thoroughly conversant with the treatment of the child during all these years, and that they can and will testify to innumerable instances of brutal treatment. He then recites in detail facts that he can establish, or which he intimates cannot, without perjury, be denied. For the sake of avoiding publicity, and that he himself "may be spared the pain of appearing in a suit which, from its nature and the scandal consequent upon its prosecution, is always peculiarly disagreeable for any member of the profession to be employed in," Mr. BRENNEMAN makes overtures which, if he regarded the strength of his case alone, he should esteem superfluous. Those overtures are, however, rejected, and the action goes formally into Court.

Cases like this are happily as rare as they are sad. Let them end as they may, a sting is left behind for all concerned, whose smart is not to be forgotten. We have neither the right nor the wish to prejudge the controversy before us. It may possibly be founded on objects of extortion, and as all evasive allegation must be sustained by proof before the child can receive our sympathy and the parents our condemnation. Still, with the information before us, it seems a grave mistake to have pushed the matter to litigation. Dirty linen is always better washed at home, and law-suits, of which all the cost and all the sorrow come upon the common household, are not only suitable in the present, but sure to be legacies of pain in the future. We shall be glad to hear that MINOR *vs.* MINOR is settled before it goes much further, even at the cost of a public "sensation" and of having one more offensive lesion on the records of the Omniscient Courts of law.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have great respect for the standing and abilities of WILLIAM A. BEACH, but we think that in the present condition of City matters he is too high-priced a lawyer for the public to employ. The Aldermen chosen at the recent election applied to Judge BARNARD for a mandamus compelling the canvassers to count the votes. Judge BEADY decided that the mandamus should be made absolute. The whole thing hardly occupied two hours in Court, and involved no preparation of any consequence on the part of the counsel for the canvassers. But the Supervisors yesterday voted five thousand dollars as fees to Mr. BEACH for his services, and authorized his further employment on an appeal of the same case. As Mr. O'GORMAN draws a salary as counsel to the Supervisors, we suggest that he spare a little time from his bogus suits brought to protect Mayor HALL, and attend to his official duties. At any rate, five thousand dollars an hour is more than we can afford to pay; and if the appropriation just made by the Supervisors has to receive the sanction of the Legislature, we predict that it will not get it.

The jury in the case of JIM IRVING has disagreed, there being ten for conviction against two for acquittal. As IRVING will be tried again next week, and will, in all probability, meet his deserts at the hand of the law, the services of the dissenting two will hardly prove of much value to him. Of one thing he and his friends may be perfectly assured, and that is that on the next panel there will not be found any names which gamblers and prize-fighters will be ready to approve of as representing exceedingly "square men."

Controller GREEN has earned a reputation for doing the proper thing at the proper time. His circular just issued to the heads of Departments is emphatically worthy of being so characterized. It asks for just the sort of information about the internal working of the City Departments which the people want to have, and without which the details of the new charter cannot be fully or intelligibly discussed. We can imagine the consternation of TWEED at being requested not only to furnish the names and residences of the people on his pay-rolls, but also the duties they perform, together with the laws or ordinances defining those duties and fixing the rate of their remuneration. The taxpayers of New-York are the real employers of the City clerks and officers, and they ought always to have the means of judging whether their work is being properly done, and whether they are not paying too much for doing it.

Gen. GRANT is fortunate in his Cabinet. It gives strength to his Administration. Our foreign affairs have been wisely and ably managed by Secretary FISH. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy are capable and faithful, and with equal confidence in both, we confess to have read the report of the former with more satisfaction than that of the latter. We cannot contemplate with any degree of composure suggestions of increased expenditure in any department of the Federal Government. Our present navy, properly cared for, is equal to present and probable contingencies. The President, in his Message, sounds the right key-note. Retrenchment and economy should be rigidly enforced everywhere. Congress should respond practically to the recommendations of the President; while all heads of Departments and all chiefs of Bureaus should seek to diminish rather than to aggravate the expenses of the Government.

Mr. GREELEY, in an article which substantially admits that the chief cause of the dividends which have existed in the Republican Party of the State is the fact that he and his friends don't get their fair share of the offices, closes by saying:

"The calumnies heaped upon us by the Cabinet organs as 'Tammany Republicans,' when we were doing our utmost to elect the Republican ticket and break the power of Tammany Hall, were rather hard to endure; and we do not perceive any abatement in that sort of warfare."

So long as Mr. GREELEY violates his solemn pledges, and keeps up a committee composed largely of men who are today drawing the pay of TWEED and company, which committee he parades as a Republican Committee, he will not "perceive any cessation of that sort of warfare." Let him turn his back upon the hirelings of Tammany; let him adhere to his oft-repeated declarations, that men who draw the pay of Tammany cannot be leaders in the Republican Party; let him abandon his present associations with the McLeans, the Cochranes, the Van Cleefs, the Manierres, the Gridleys, and the fifty other stipendiaries of the Ring who "run" him, and he at least will not be called a "Tammany Republican" any longer. In other words, cease to deserve the name, and in time he will lose it. We do not include "HANK" SMITH in our list of GREELEY'S present associates, as Mr. SMITH has concluded such associations are too bad for him, and promises to abandon them.

It is about time for Hon. "HANK" SMITH, the President of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank, to come to the front a little more definitely with what he knows about banking. At a meeting of the swindled depositors, not many evenings since, this person indulged in an insufferable amount of Pecksniffian rhetoric, and loudly paraded his unsullied and honorable character, by way of anointing the financial wounds inflicted by his boodle bank. It was noticed, however, that he didn't offer to "do anything more for" Father Time than "Hank," immediately after the failure of the bank, the directory, himself, accused depositors that Mr. SMITH (the "HANK" aforesaid) had promised to make over a large amount of private property to the bank, and that, if this was done, all the creditors would be secure. At this time, doubtless, he was doing his part in transferring some of his own property for the same purpose. All we want to know is whether there was a reservation, "HANK" should hand over any of his own property to secure the bank, and, if so, why has he not done it? But if no reason existed for the action, why did he agree to make the transfer, or why should SELDEN have promised to do his behalf?

The proposal of a prominent American life-insurance company to remunerate the thirty thousand subscribers to policy-holders of the insolvent Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of London, was referred to in these columns last month. Recent advices indicate that the project has fallen through, or, at all events, is likely to do so. It is noteworthy that, whatever complications of a merely technical character may have interfered between the two companies parties, a proper argument could by the representatives of the latter was, that in case of liquidation, it would be necessary, for the Knickerbocker Life, to take out of the assets of the London concern a large amount of premiums paid by the policy-holders of the latter, which, in case of liquidation, the New-York Courts had power to do, as corrupt that foreign court could not expect any justice or equity from them. Of course, the foundation of such an objection is the love of plunder, which has disgraced the spiritual world.

It We are informed that OLCOTT, the stock broker, has induced his friend MILLER, the superintendent of Insurance, to give the contract for printing the blanks which the Department is obliged to furnish to the insurance companies to fill out their annual statements, to G. C. & G. M. GOODSELL, the publishers of an insurance paper in this City, which enjoys the confidence of OLCOTT and MILLER. The law provides that all the printing of the State Departments shall be done by the State Printers at Albany, at a specified rate, and, if this illegal arrangement of OLCOTT and MILLER is carried into effect, we trust that the State Treasurer will refuse to pay the bills thus incurred.

Is there not a score of people among all the thousands who suffer from the extortion and greed of the Metropolitan Gas Company, who will combine for the purpose of resisting the exactions of one of the most merciless of the many corporations in this City? The coming Legislature may fairly be expected to redress the wrongs of the people in this matter, but these wrongs must be publicly declared and placed beyond the reach of dispute by the sufferers themselves. Even in a Reform Legislature, a wealthy corporation cannot safely be left to exert all its influence unopposed by any organized resistance on the part of its victims. A very small petition will be sufficient to start a very formidable agitation. Will the consumers of the vile compound dispensed as gas to the meaner portion of New-York not make an effort to help themselves?

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening. Miss HAUSER, Signor BRIGNOLI and M. BARRE were the leading artists. At the matinée entertainment to-day, "Fra Diavolo" will be represented for the first time this season. M. CAPOUL will portray the gallant bandit, and Signor ROSSINO the amorous Englishman; Mlle. DUVAL will be Zerlina, and Miss CARY, *Lady Allcash*.

Miscellaneous.

MR. BARNUM'S SHOW.

Mr. BARNUM'S efforts to place before his patrons an exhibition in every way worthy of his name, are meeting with a success commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking. Large additions are made almost daily to the many departments of the exhibition, and the performances in the arena are continually garnering fresh interest from new programmes. The Rink is thoroughly heated, and can be visited with comfort as well as with a certainty of deriving profit and pleasure from the call.

The Fear of the Fourteenth Ward.

The district bounded by Broadway and the Bowery, Canal and Bleecker streets, contains within its borders more dwellings considered to the use of crime and prodigacy, and perhaps a larger number crowded with the poor and destitute than any other portion of the City. In one of their industrial schools. The teachers, the night of this crime and poverty the Children's Aid Society, some four years ago, opened by constant visitation to the homes of these wretched pupils, became thoroughly acquainted with their sorrows and deprivations, and to them of extreme trial are enrolled to listen to their tale of woe and want. The sympathy of these hard-working teachers is just at this time sorely tried. The cases of severe suffering brought to their notice within the past week, would hardly be credited but for personal visitation. We have only space to particularize two of these. Mrs. S., now living in Spring-street, was burned out of her little room by the Canal-street fire a few nights since, and lost almost everything that she possessed. She has two children, both of whom are sick, and during the extreme cold of last Wednesday they were obliged to sit in their little room without a spark of fire by which to warm themselves, and without money by which to procure fuel. She did not reveal her destitution until the last bowl crust of bread had been eaten by her sick and helpless children. Mrs. L. is living in Jersey-street, her husband is now very ill and in the hospital. She has two small children dependent upon her. Her rent is now due, and she is threatened with expulsion from her house without previous payment of same. The cold pavement now seems her inevitable fate. We might add others equally pressing, but these already referred to must suffice.

Money or clothing intended for their relief may be sent to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, or to the school, No. 10 Cranby, designating the object for which it is intended.

The Bowling-Green Bank Investigation Commenced—Report to be Received.

Judge HOGAN and Mr. T. AUGUSTUS PHILLIPS commenced their investigation into the affairs of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, yesterday, on behalf of the depositors. They made an examination of some of the books and mortgages, and found everything correct as far as they went. They will resume their labors to-day. On Tuesday they will look at the personal securities taken by the bank, and will probably be enabled to throw some light on the general transactions of the bank. The Depositors' Committee received a report from Mr. KNAPP, the devisee in which he stated that he could not realize on the bonds and mortgages and other collaterals, which had come into his hands, without considerable delay. He also announced that he had made an arrangement with a prominent moneyed institution, by which he hoped to convert into funds all the bonds and mortgages under his control; but informed the Committee that it would take some time to examine and be satisfied with the title to the mortgaged property. He thought he would be able to pay a dividend of at least fifty per cent. before the new year, but could not tell how soon he would be able to make another dividend.

The report of the receiver was not received very favorably among the depositors, and there was loud and threatening protests against accepting fifty per cent, or anything less than the full amount. It was rumored that "Hank" SMITH had been endeavoring to borrow money among his friends to place to the credit of the receiver to be distributed among the depositors.

THE GREAT POISON CASE.

Fifth Day's Proceedings in the Trial of Mrs. Wharton.

Description of the Court-Room—The Judges, Counsel and Witnesses—Appearance of the Accused—Cross-Examination of Dr. Williams.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 8.—The Court-room was again thronged today by an eager crowd of people, all anxious to hear the evidence adduced, and participate as spectators in the proceedings of the day. As I have already stated in previous dispatches, a detailed description of the scenes in the Court-room cannot be written more than once without losing freshness, for the details are the same every day. There are the same faces present, sturdy farmers, epauletted naval officers, [illegible] and [illegible], and [illegible] of every age, and [illegible] sexes, occupying relatively the same positions today that they did yesterday, and have every day since the trial commenced. The majority came early, as soon as 9½, in order to be certain of getting their old seats, while others struggle in and out during the day as leisure or fancy may dictate. Promptly at 10 o'clock, however, the crier appears at the Court-house door, "oyeahs" three times, and commands all who may "have business with the Circuit Court to draw near," &c. Immediately following this, the Judges take their seat, the jury is brought in and the proceedings for the day are commenced. There is a rustle at the door, the crowd parts, and a breathless silence prevails, only disturbed by the shuffling of feet, as the crowd make way for Mrs. WHARTON, accompanied by her daughter and Mrs. and Miss NEILSON. The prisoner then enters the bar and takes her accustomed place behind her counsel.

The Court-room will accommodate about 200 people comfortably—that is, if 100 of them can find comfort in standing—and 300 can be crowded into it. The average daily attendance is only about 175, of which number at least fifty are ladies. The windows are shaded with green Venetian blinds, and curtained with heavy brocade, borrowed from the State House for the occasion. The furniture is exceedingly plain, and is grained to imitate light oak. The jury-box is on the right as you enter—on the left of the Judges' as they sit—and the prisoner's box is directly in front of the Judges' bench outside of "the bar." On the Judges' right is the space reserved for waiting jurymen, now devoted to the use of waiting witnesses. The ceiling is high, and the ventilation remarkably good.

Mrs. J. CRAWFORD NEILSON, the intimate friend and most earnest sympathizer with Mrs. WHARTON, and who is now almost constantly at her side, is a portly woman, rather above medium stature, and is evidently on the shady side of fifty. She dresses plainly, though with sufficient regard to prevailing fashions to show that she is amenable to their influence. A cursory glance at her face suggests the impression that she is a motherly woman of kindly feeling, but close inspection reveals features indicating prompt as well as firm decision. Her daughter is not more than twenty years of age, wears eye-glasses, a few extra furbelows and ribbons, but dresses, evidently for the occasion, in sombre black. Mrs. NEILSON invariably takes the first seat in the Court-room behind the counsel for the defense, Mrs. WHARTON the second, Miss NEILSON the third, and Miss NELLIE WHARTON the fourth. The dramatic effect of this array may not be intentional, but it looks studied.

Chief-Judge MILLER, a clear-eyed man of fifty, reminds me very forcibly of Judge SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, before he lost his health and fullness of face. Associate Judge HAMMOND is a low-built man, with very round and stooping shoulders. His eyes are deep-set, with a forward or protruding chin, indented mouth, thin lips, and thin, straggling beard. Associate Judge HAYDEN has the counterpart of the profile of Ex-Postmaster-General RANDALL. His full face, however, suggests the idea of good living. Judge MILLER is the active man of the three; but he invariably seeks the opinion of his associates before announcing a decision, even on a trifling point. They all possess remarkable dignity, are very scrupulous in demanding observance of the rules of the Court, and are particularly zealous in preserving order. Judge MILLER is evidently a man not to be trifled with, as was evidenced a few days since, when he repeated his caution to the jury not to indulge in conversation.

The counsel for the defense arrange themselves in the following order: First, Mr. HAGNER—not Hogner, as the telegraph spelled it for me the other day; second, Mr. I. NEVITT STEELE; third, Mr. JOHN H. THOMAS, and fourth, Mr. HERMAN STUMP. The last-named gentleman is an old and intimate friend of the accused. Mr. HAGNER wears eye-glasses, and has an air of polish that Mr. BINCKLEY has not acquired, and probably would not if he could. Mr. STEELE is tall, and wears eye-glasses. He does the cross-examining, all the debating, and is in fact the leader of the defense. He is a sharp, incisive, though courteous questioner, from whom any but a lady witness would constantly fear a withering sarcasm. He is acknowledged to be one of the most prominent criminal lawyers in the State. Mr. THOMAS appears to be a reticent gentleman, of ready power as a debater, and of fine and attractive appearance. His head is scantily covered with thin locks of light-colored, almost gray, hair.

Mr. SYESTER, Attorney-General of the State, and senior counsel for the prosecution, is the personification of refinement in demeanor and general appearance. He is portly, and is not very active in the prosecution, evidently relying greatly on Mr. REVELLE, the Prosecuting Attorney for the county, whose knowledge of the different witnesses shows that he has studied the case carefully. He is a young man, about thirty-five, has been elected to his present position for five consecutive terms of office, has a very prominent nose, and heavy mustache. He conducts the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, and thus far has had complete control of the case. He is a ready though not a fluent debater, and has disappointed those who did not know him by keeping his temper several times when they feared he had been provoked by Mr. STEELE's cool and aggressive claims of superior local knowledge.

Another celebrity in the Court is CHARLES KETCHUM, son of the deceased General. He is a young man of twenty-five or thereabouts, wears silky side whiskers, has a soft eye and clear complexion and dresses very quietly. He is a powerful aid to the prosecution, and is thoroughly acquainted with the details of the evidence on both sides. He makes no display of his knowledge, and is a quiet, inoffensive observer of the proceedings in which, next to Mrs. WHARTON, he has a deeper interest than any of the crowd present.

The towering form and commanding presence of Paymaster-General BRICE is also to be seen prominent among the crowd of witnesses who are anxiously waiting to be called. His square jaws, close-cut whiskers, and swarthy face make a strong contrast with the clear, pale complexion and snow-white beard of his friend Gen. EATON, who is another expectant witness. Gen. BRICE's connection with the case has been very near. He was among the first to point out the possibility of foul play in the manner of Gen. KETCHUM's death. He it was who wrote to Dr. WILLIAMS, of Baltimore, hinting his suspicions, and found that they were confirmed in the opinion of that gentleman, who had already communicated similar hints to the law officers in Baltimore.

Of the numerous lady witnesses called on both sides, it is difficult to say much, save that their intelligent appearance, fashionable dresses and refined manners enliven the Court-room. Mrs. WHARTON, the accused, sits quite undisturbed by her surroundings; but through the folds of her heavy mourning veil, which she now wears constantly, is a vigilant observer of everything in the Court-room. She has not, apparently, changed a particle, either in manner or dress, since the first day of the trial, and is as intrepidly imperturbable as ever.

The trial was resumed today, promptly at 10 o'clock, when it was announced that all the witnesses for the defense, except the medical and chemical experts, would be excused until Tuesday.

Dr. WILLIAMS was called to the stand, and testified as follows:

On Monday afternoon, of June 26, when I first visited Gen. KETCHUM his pulse was feeble and rapid, indicating weakness, and distinguished from a pulse under the influence of opium, which is slow and labored; on Tuesday the pulse and the whole condition of the patient had improved; on Wednesday, the condition was very critical; the pulse presented the same general characteristics as on Monday; only to a greater degree; there was no indication of laboring under an overdose of laudanum; all such indications were wanting; the effects of an ordinary medicinal dose of opium are exhausted in eight or nine hours; when the dose is large enough to be fatal the symptoms become apparent immediately and continue until death takes place in total insensibility; the symptoms are extreme muscular prostration; the pupils of the eye are contracted and insensible to light; the breathing is very peculiar, exceedingly slow, labored and prolonged, and there is an entire suppression of urine; many cases have fallen under his own observation; in all his visits he saw no indication of a fatal dose of laudanum; tartar emetic is a poison when taken in large quantity; any dose beyond five or six grains, where the person is not in the habit of taking it, would be dangerous; the yellow jessamine he administered was prepared at GORMAN'S; has used it in his practice about ten years; the tincture is made by macerating four ounces of root, adding twelve ounces of diluted alcohol; the effects of a dangerous dose are very marked; the pupils of the eye become dilated or enlarged, the eyelids paralyzed, so that the patient cannot open the eyes; there is a general muscular relaxation; the skin is bathed with perspiration; the breathing is not interfered with in the early stages, and the heart is not affected until a later period, when the breathing is hurried and quick, and the heart acts in a corresponding way; in Gen. KETCHUM's case there were no indications of an overdose of jessamine; on Wednesday morning, about eleven o'clock, or little after, Mrs. WHARTON told witness that Gen. KETCHUM had become worse after he had taken the second dose of jessamine, and she stated his symptoms; witness expressed his surprise, particularly after the results of the first dose, which soothed and quieted him; he expected the same as a negative result from the second dose; Mrs. WHARTON spoke of the soothing and quieting effects of the first dose; the last dose witness gave was chlorate, a dessert spoonful in milk; at this time, when he administered the dose, KETCHUM was in violent convulsions, and in administering the dose a front tooth was displaced or nearly broken out by forcing the spoon in his mouth, his teeth were so firmly clenched; if the phial given him by Mrs. WHARTON had been full and taken, it would have been fatal; when first saw KETCHUM he was vomiting; thought probably he was suffering from cholera morbus, but soon discovered that the other symptoms were wanting; if the General had taken on Tuesday afternoon the contents of the bottle handed witness by Mrs. WHARTON, he would have been either dead or hopelessly ill by three o'clock the next day; tartar emetic, in popular language, is used by the profession as an emetic; the symptoms of a fatal dose are very uncertain; he has no knowledge of such symptoms; according to the books an overdose produces a sense of heat, constriction and pain in the throat after swallowing, accompanied by a strong metallic taste; there may or may not be vomiting; sometimes very profuse, sometimes no vomiting; usually there is pain in the stomach and bowels, very severe, with extreme muscular relaxation up to a certain point; there we find stiffness—what the books term "tetanic condition"—stiffness and rigidity; sometimes these symptoms are manifested in an early stage; in addition to these there would be a reddish, bluish, livid appearance upon the face, resulting from its action on the heart, including passive congestion throughout the venous system; on the pupils there is no decided effect; this condition is accompanied by stupor more or less profound, with more or less insensibility; these constitute the leading or more apparent effects; there would be apt to be an increase rather than a diminution of urine; never ordered porter for Gen. KETCHUM; am positive on this subject; a post-mortem would undoubtedly have developed urinic poison; if he had died from apoplexy or paralysis the post-mortem would have developed it; anterior to the post-mortem he expected poison, simply poison; after the post-mortem his previous opinion was strengthened; the symptoms before death and the developments after were consistent with the theory of poison by tartar emetic; knows no instance where jessamine produces convulsions; his own practice has been to prescribe it to prevent convulsions; the symptoms of cholera morbus and those produced by tartar emetic are somewhat similar, and up to a certain period might readily be mistaken one for the other; tartar emetic is easily soluble even in water, and supposes so in lemonade; laudanum administered with tartar emetic would prevent vomiting and purging; in his opinion, eighty drops of yellow jessamine would not produce death; he had frequently taken a teaspoonful—about 100 drops—himself; had frequently administered it, and in one case gave this dose every two hours for twenty-four hours; forty drops in two teaspoonsful of water would produce a color of pale sherry.

Dr. WILLIAMS mixed this quantity in a spoon and handed it to the jury, and next poured it in a tumbler, enlarging the quantity of water to three teaspoonsful. The direct examination of this witness here ended, and the cross-examination was commenced.

The witness was subjected to a protracted and rigid cross-examination by each of the counsel for the defense. His answers in relation to the condition of Gen. KETCHUM while under his treatment, and as to the circumstances and symptoms attending his sickness and death, accorded fully with his statements made on the direct examination. He was examined at length, as an expert, as to the theory, nature, and symptoms of poison by laudanum, tartar emetic, and other poisons, their similarity with cholera morbus and other diseases, and their antidotes. He stated that there were no symptoms which were invariably and exclusively the result of any poison. The theory of books was that tartar emetic operated by absorption; as a rule, it produced vomiting and purging; when this was not the case it was an exception; Gen. KETCHUM had told witness that he had cholera morbus on Saturday and Sunday nights; the jessamine administered by witness was given to relieve congestion. In reply to a question witness stated that he was one of the physicians who first introduced this medicine, gelseminum or yellow jessamine, in medical practice in Baltimore and that he still entertained the views expressed in a lecture delivered by himself on "Gelseminum, and its Therapeutic Value" before the medical faculty of Maryland and published in March, 1871, in the Baltimore *Medical Journal*. Gen. KETCHUM had no fever at any time. The cross-examination was concluded at 2:10 P. M. In answer to a question by the Attorney-General, the witness stated that when he administered the dose of chloral, he thought Gen. KETCHUM was dying.

Dr. L. C. CHEW was sworn, and testified that he had been a practicing physician for thirteen or fourteen years, and Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Maryland between seven and eight years; was present at the post-mortem examination of Gen. KETCHUM; witness substantiated the statements of Dr. WILLIAMS, made yesterday, in regard to the autopsy and the results, and of the placing of the stomach in the jar by Dr. WILLIAMS and himself, which witness corked tightly; he took the jar containing the stomach to the laboratory of the University of Maryland, and placed it under lock and key; the following day Prof. WILSON, in the presence of Prof. AIKEN, Dr. WILLIAMS and himself, opened the stomach, and the fluid contents were taken in charge by Prof. AIKEN. The witness next detailed the events subsequent to the exhumation at Washington, and the examination of the heart and lungs, which was found in a healthy condition; in the examinations found no change in any organ which I thought could be the cause of death; he meant no disease in any organ sufficient to produce death; when the stomach was opened in the laboratory it was congested in patches to some extent, especially about the lower part, but no evidences of ulceration; witness had heard the evidence of Dr. WILLIAMS; from the narration of symptoms as given by Dr. WILLIAMS and from his own observations of the changes in the organs, he considered the case a very obscure one, and could not assign a cause for death. Witness afterward explained that he meant no specific cause for death. Attorney-General SYESTER then asked: Taking all you have heard from Dr. WILLIAMS from the stand, as witness, touching the symptoms observed by him in the case of Gen. KETCHUM, together with your own personal experience and observations at the several post mortem examinations of his body, have you any opinion as to whether he died from natural or artificial causes?

Witness—I have.

Attorney-General SYESTER—State from which in your judgment he died?

Witness—He did not die from a natural cause; the quantity of tartar-emetic that will occasion death is exceedingly variable; a dose of twenty grains would be attended with violent symptoms and might produce death; a case was recorded where two grains produced death, and another case where half an ounce (240 grains) did not produce death; the symptoms were variable, and acted on the alimentary canal or veins.

It was now 3 o'clock and the Court adjourned to to-morrow.

Attempted Murder.

JACOB KERWALDT, of No. 31 Attorney-street, was assaulted last evening as he came out of the Singer Sewing-machine Factory, where he had been at work, by some unknown person, and was stabbed in the right side and seriously wounded. He had previously had a quarrel with a fellow-workman, who does not, however, appear to be suspected by the Police of the crime.

Hilton and Sands.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have two objects in addressing you at this time. One is to thank for the great and good work you have been engaged in—a work in which your courage and fidelity has been rewarded in a way that must be as gratifying to yourselves as to the tax-paying inhabitants of your City. But the good you have done is not limited to the City. It will arrest the demoralization which, like an infectious disease, was corrupting municipal and State Governments throughout the Union. My second object is to express my regret that your exposures of City frauds has dissipated two very pleasant illusions. As a member of the Assembly of 1863, I became acquainted with Judge HILTON and Mr. SANDS, both intelligent and agreeable gentlemen. They had attended the Legislature, as they informed me, for several Winters to exert their influence against corruption and bribery. Judge HILTON's specialty was to prevent the passage of City railroads, unless the charters were sold at auction for the benefit of the City Treasury. He was, I remember, a terror to evil-doers, arraigning some offenders before Justice JOHN O. COLE, and driving others (such as THOMPSON, of Monroe, and BEMUS, of Chautauqua,) into Canada. I remember how indignantly he used to denounce bad men, and how much everything like official misconduct shocked and distressed him. I remember also that he kept a watchful eye upon Mr. SWEENY, who was an applicant for City railroads. Judge then of my surprise and sorrow to find Judge HILTON not only accused of official rapacity, but actually associated with the same Mr. SWEENY, in a commission that uses up the Park fund by the million! Thus, you see, perishes one of my ideals of honor and honesty. But my next disappointment is still greater and more painful. You have arraigned Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, the honored Secretary of the Citizens' Association. Mr. SANDS was known and accepted by members of the Legislature as a patriot, a philanthropist and a Christian. We all knew and felt that he was the very embodiment of Municipal reform. If any man had presumed to say, or even insinuate, that NATHANIEL SANDS was not all that he professed to be, he would have been regarded not only as a calumniator, but an enemy to law, order and virtue. But you have mercilessly destroyed this beautiful illusion. I am compelled to believe that Mr. SANDS sold out the Citizens' Association for ten thousand annual "pieces of silver." And I can conceive the possibility of his having been beguiled by TWEED into the tobacco business, though I do not believe Mr. GREELEY connected with them, for he *eschews* tobacco in every form. I cannot and will not, however, believe that Mr. SANDS, while in the enjoyment of a good office for himself and his son under the City Government, put his arm into the Municipal Treasury deep enough to draw out $75,000. There must be some mistake about this. Say that it was $7,500, for while that sum unlawfully obtained is much too large, you startle and shock me by raising it to thousands instead of hundreds. Either figure, however, robs me of a pleasant remembrance, for I can no longer, in my legislative reveries, dwell upon the placid features, benevolent eye and persuasive voice of *that* NATHANIEL SANDS who formerly represented the New-York Citizens' Association.

W. D.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Thursday, Nov. 30, 1871.

Connolly's Bail.

Messrs. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, W. A. BEACH and JOHN McKEON left yesterday afternoon for Albany, to attend the Court today, before Judge LEARNED to argue in favor of the reduction of bail in Ex-Controller CONNOLLY's case. CHAS. O'CONOR and M. H. PECKHAM will appear in opposition.

Cameos.

If the carving of a figure in ivory seems a labor of patience, the production of Cameos, owing to the unyielding character of the material, is infinitely more laborious. The design on the onyx, sard, or chrysoprase, is slowly carried out by means of a small cutting-wheel, kept constantly moistened with diamond dust, turning at a speed of two thousand revolutions per minute. Apart from the taste in the design, the mere labor of cutting is a work of months. Contrasts of color, caused by the layers of stone, are cunningly brought into play, to add harmony and character to the subject. The lapidary must seize the slightest hint which nature imparts in the stone, and adapt it to the production of his picture. The antique sard, with its warm, ruddy layer, serves as a charming contrast to the snow-white figures to be cut on it. The oriental onyx, generally of an olive-brown tint, with perhaps two strata of different shades, allows the artist opportunity to introduce various colors in the forms and draperies, so that the design, in all its chasteness of outline, has added to that indescribable power of contrast which color only can impart.

Courting examination, Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, of No. 22 John-street, (upstairs,) exhibited to us their collection of Cameos, set and unset, lately selected from among the productions of the most celebrated European artists. That such beautiful ornaments should be sought after by the public shows how American taste is becoming purer, since nothing satisfies them but that which occupies the highest rank in art.—*New-York Tribune.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Dec. 10, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS, giving the most salient points of the different religious papers in the United States.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 4 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
FANCY ARTICLES IN SILVER,
PUT UP IN CASES SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
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Guaranteed, with fair usage, to last a generation.—*Advertisement.*

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Mr. BARNUM says the Broadway tailors measure his purse more than his person, and the fits are unsatisfactory, but FREEMAN & BURR, where he now gets his clothing, measure his form, and both person and purse are fitted.—*Advertisement.*

The deaf hear who use DURNO's Catarrh Snuff. It cures all who use it.—*Advertisement.*

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF PRINCE ALEXIS,
for sale at the leading wine-merchants' and grocers'.
BOUCHE FILS & CO., Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver-st.

It Gives me Pleasure to Inform you concerning the efficacy of the Expectorant. Two years ago my son contracted the bronchitis, and it became so bad he had to take to his bed. I procured a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and giving it to him according to directions, it soon brought him relief; but a strong fever coming on, his mother and myself got uneasy about him, and sent for our family doctor. On his arrival he told us the Expectorant might give him ease, but it would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. In one day, however, he was so much worse we all feared he would die, and as a last resort we concluded to give the Expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of it and one box of the Sanative Pills, he was entirely cured. Since that time I have cured a desperate case of croup with it, and two other cases of bronchitis. I, therefore, can safely say it is the best medicine for the throat and lungs I ever used for twenty-eight years, and I have no objection to your making public my experience with it.
PETER SAUTER, Lanesburg, Le-Sueur County, Minn.

Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

A Perfect Charm.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed.

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ALL THE NEW STYLES FELT HATS, complete in every department, at moderate prices. No. 519 Broadway.

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$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Colgate & Co.'s "CASHMERE BOUQUET." For the Holidays.

The Hair and Scalp.—DR. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., where he cures with harmless SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS; Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Irritation or Itching of the Head, or any complaint or disease which induces a loss of hair or premature grayness. Call or send for circular.

For Pimply Eruptions of the Face, Black-heads and blotched disfiguration of the skin, use PERRY'S CAMEDON AND PIMPLE REMEDY. Buy of your druggist or Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A cure guaranteed.

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All Care and Anxiety about Burglary removed in the use of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, which has had an experience of ten years without a failure. Thousands who are using it testify that it is reliable and satisfactory. Some case every day of property saved by this protection. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Furs.—Our lady readers will bear in mind that the best place to select a "nice" set of Furs is at BURKE'S, No. 21 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. BURKE has a choice stock, and his motto is "Popular prices."

Made of the best materials, and warranted in every respect, recommended by physicians for use in families, and at once the cheapest and the best article of the kind, is the HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE.

Saunders, No. 7 Astor House, has a great variety of the improved pocket-knives, combination and scissor knives, razors and scissors (single or in cases,) table cutlery, &c.; also razor strops and toilet articles, at prices to suit all.

Dyspepsia—Hundreds cured by DR. T. M. SHARP'S INFALLIBLE DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Free for trial. No charge for consultation at wholesale office, No. 427 Canal-st. Guaranteed in all cases. Price $1 per box. For sale by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy Reliable Watches, fine Diamonds, rich, fashionable Jewelry, and sterling silver Wedding Presents, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

Vanilla Beans—Mexican, finest quality, constantly in stock and for sale in quantities to suit by TAFT & TYLER, Drug Importers, No. 34 Cedar-st.

Holiday Styles Gents' Dress Hats now ready. Seal Caps at popular prices. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway and No. 128 Fulton-st.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both. Call or send stamp for evidence.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges. French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Haines's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

BROWN—BAKER.—On Thursday, Dec. 7, by Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., at St. John's E. L. Church, Philadelphia, HENRY ARMITT BROWN and JOSEPHINE LEA, daughter of John R. Baker, Esq.

CRAWFORD—FLETCHER.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., THOMAS CRAWFORD to JESSIE, eldest daughter of William Fletcher, Esq., all of this City.

CORKER—VOLLERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1871, by Rev. J. J. White, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JAMES H. CORKER and Miss HENRIETTA E. VOLLERS, all of this City.

EASTON—KINNEY.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., Mr. NELSON S. EASTON, of Fernandina, Fla., and Miss MARY BURNET, youngest daughter of Hon. Wm. B. Kinney, of Newark.

HADLEY—MARTIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 7, at Calvary Church, by Rev. E. A. Washburn, CHARLES L. HADLEY to Miss SALLIE A., daughter of Wm. A. Martin, Esq., all of this City.

McALPINE—FARRINGTON.—At St. Paul's Church, Owego, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 7, by Rev. James Rankine, D. D., of Geneva, assisted by Rev. James H. Kidder, of St. Paul's Parish, Mr. CHARLES L. McALPINE to STELLA AVERY, daughter of Judge Thomas Farrington, both of Owego.

POSTLETHWAITE—ELLIS.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., WM. M. POSTLETHWAITE, Rector of the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, to SALLIE T., eldest daughter of John W. Ellis, Esq., all of this City.

SPRAGUE—EWING.—On Dec. 7, 1871, by Rev. J. J. White, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. BENJAMIN F. SPRAGUE, Jr., and Miss MARY E. EWING, all of New-York City.

TROWBRIDGE—TROWBRIDGE.—At Calvary Church, on Thursday, Dec. 7, by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., FREDK. K. TROWBRIDGE to ELLA K., daughter of Edwin L. Trowbridge, all of this City.

TYSEN—DILL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Kingston Goddard, EDWARD F. TYSEN, of Brooklyn, to ELIZA LORD, daughter of the late James Dill, of New-Dorp, Staten Island.

TERRY—WOOD.—In New-York, on Monday, Dec. 4, 1871, by Rev. Chauncey Giles, SILAS H. TERRY and MARTHA A. WOOD, all of Riverhead, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

ADLAM.—At his residence, No. 33 West 45th-st., EDWARD LOWNDES ADLAM, a native of St. Kitts, W. I., aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place at the Free Church of St. Matthew, West 42d-st., near Broadway, on Sunday at 2½ P. M.

ARTHUR.—At Harlem, on Friday, Dec. 8, inst., FANNIE G., eldest daughter of Charles S. Arthur, in the 10th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church at South East, Putnam County, on Sunday, the 10th inst.

BRIDGEMAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 7, ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, aged 50 years.

Funeral on Saturday, 9th inst., at 10½ A. M. from his late residence at Astoria, Long Island. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Advance Lodge, No. 635, Hope Lodge, No. 244, and Island City Lodge, No. 586, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point, Long Island City, and at 92d-st. Ferry, Astoria, until 10 o'clock A. M.

BISHOP.—At Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1871, ANNA NORRIS, wife of W. F. Bishop, and daughter of Aden Smith, aged 28 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Geo. G. Bishop, Norwalk, Conn., at 2 P. M. Saturday, Dec. 9. Trains leave 27th-st. Depot at 8, 9 and 11½ A. M.

BALDWIN.—At Washington, D. C., on the 6th inst. GEORGE D. BALDWIN, of New-York City, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his cousin, George Lindsley, High-st., Orange, N. J., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. Interment in Rosedale Cemetery.

CLARKSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 6, suddenly, CHARLES A. CLARKSON, son of Matthew Clarkson.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12 M., from the residence of his father-in-law, John H. Schoonmaker, No. 19 Cranberry, corner of Willow-st., Brooklyn.

CROMWELL.—At Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., on Sixth day, the 8th inst., WILLIAM CROMWELL, late of this City, in the 72d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRISWOLD.—At Hamburg, Dec. 8, of typhoid fever, JOHN N. A. GRISWOLD, Jr., in the 23d year of his age, son of George Griswold, Esq., of this City.

HERBERT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, CHARLES MORGAN HERBERT, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies, from his late residence, No. 2 College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., at 11½ o'clock, on Saturday, the 9th inst. Funeral services, to which the public are invited, at the First Presbyterian Church, at 12 o'clock M.

JENKINS.—At Bayonne, N. J., Dec. 8, 1871, ROBERT H. JENKINS, aged 40 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his son, R. H. Jenkins, Jr. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

KIRK.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Dec. 7, JAMES KIRK, in the 53d year of his age, of Coleraine, Derry County, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 202 Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ San Francisco *Chronicle* please copy.

MORTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 8, ELVIRA, daughter of the late Elihu Morton.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wilmot Williams, No. 280 Broad-st., Elizabeth, on Monday, 11th, at 2 P. M.

MACDUFF.—At Tremont, N. Y., Dec. 8, after a protracted illness, ISABELLA, wife of James Macduff, in her 68th year.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, Washington-av., Tremont, Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited.

☞ California papers please copy.

MATTHEWS.—On Friday, Dec. 8, of consumption, EMMA JANE, wife of L. Bruce Matthews.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Shiloh Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, Dec. 10, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

STEPHENS.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 7, CHARLES WILLIAM STEPHENS, son of Cornelius and Esther Stephens, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 204 West 38th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TOMLINSON.—On Dec. 6, 1871, HENRY T. TOMLINSON, son of Theodore E. and Abbie E. Tomlinson, aged 22 years, 10 months and 25 days.

Funeral services to be held at 11 A. M. on this Saturday, Dec. 9, at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. His friends and relatives are invited to attend.

VANDERBILT.—On Thursday, 7th inst., MARGARET VANDERBILT, aged 50.

Funeral at Tarrytown on Saturday, 9th inst.

WEYMAN.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on the 8th inst., JOHN WEYMAN, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at Stockbridge, on Sunday, the 10th inst.

WESTERFIELD.—Dec. 7, at Paterson, N. J., Mrs. SARAH WESTERFIELD, widow of the late William Westerfield, of New-York City, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house of her daughter, Mrs. John H. Burham, Hamburgh-av., Paterson, N. J., Sunday afternoon, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The MAILS FOR EUROPE during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 10½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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BARGAINS IN SILVER-WARE. WHOLESALE PRICES. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

$200.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba drawn Dec. 20; whole tickets $64, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information at JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

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A SERIES OF FIFTY-TWO LESSONS ON THE LAST SEVEN WEEKS IN THE LIFE OF JESUS WITH EXPOSITIONS BY REV. A. J. F. BEHRENDS, OF YONKERS, WILL BE COMMENCED IN THE EXAMINER & CHRONICLE, DEC. 28, 1871.

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A SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY GIFT-BOOK.
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Selected from many sources. Illustrated with designs by T. Moran, Miss Ledyard, Miss Hallock, Hennessy, &c., &c. Engraved by Linton, Bogert, &c., and with several Autographs. Uniform with "Songs of Life" and "Songs of Home." 1 vol., square 4to, cloth, $6; morocco extra or antique, $10.
This is another part of the very popular release of "Folk Songs." Besides the artistic attractions of that superb work, it contains numerous illustrations in the very happiest and most effective style of Moran, Miss Hallock, Miss Ledyard, and others. In subject, this part of "Folk Songs"—the "Songs of the Heart"—is the most appropriate possible for the season.

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POLITICAL.

YOUNG MEN'S MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned having been appointed by the President a Committee on Legislation, under the resolution of Nov. 17, 1871, invite all members of the Association to communicate in writing to James M. Varnum, Secretary of the Committee, No. 119 Broadway, such suggestions as they may desire to offer, in respect to the legislative action affecting municipal affairs.

WM. C. WHITNEY, Chairman.
JAMES M. VARNUM, Secretary.
Mason Young, William T. Meredith,
Peter B. Olney, Francis B. Kernochan,
R. Ellery Anderson, Albert K. Post,
Cadwalader E. Ogden.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A special meeting of the Regular Republican Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District will be held at head-quarters, 24th-st. and 6th-av., SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 7½ P. M.
DAVID CLARK, President.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets corner of 6th-av. and 24th-st., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
DAVID CLARK, President.
CHAS. F. BRUDER, Secretary.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

EXTRAORDINARY BURGLARY.

Goods Valued at $14,000 Stolen From a Bonded Warehouse—Escape of the Thieves.

During the latter part of November a young woman hired a room on the top floor of the tenement-house No. 60 Laight-street, which house adjoins and is fifteen feet higher than the bonded warehouse of Henry J. Meyer, Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Laight-street. On the Saturday succeeding the hiring of this room by the woman, four men were noticed to go to her room with four trunks, but the incident attracted no particular attention. Monday morning the room was vacated and the trunks carried away with a load of household furniture.

Saturday night the bonded warehouse was securely fastened, as usual, but when it was opened, on Monday, a glance was enough to show that in the interim it had been entered and ransacked by burglars. Upon investigation it was found that forty-seven pieces of black and colored silks belonging to H. B. Claflin & Co. had been removed. It was found that the roof scuttle had been forced open from within, which made it clear that some of the outlaws had managed to secrete themselves in the house before it was closed on Saturday, and had thus passed out the plunder to their comrades, and had then got out in the same way. Capt. Petty went to the room in the tenement-house, which he found locked. Upon breaking open the door, he discovered in the room a folding ladder, a dark lantern, a lot of burglar's tools, and the original paper wrappers of the silks. Pursuing the clue thus offered, he next discovered that the things removed from the room had been taken to No. 211 West Thirteenth-street, but the hope raised by this discovery was instantly destroyed by the further information that the goods had been removed from this house on Tuesday. It was found that they had been taken away in a two-horse furniture truck painted red, the driver of which was a short stout German who spoke English very imperfectly, and who was assisted in the loading by two colored men. With this information the trace of the thieves was entirely lost. Yesterday H. B. Claflin & Co. offered a reward of $5,000 for the recovery of the property.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

No Abatement of the Trouble—Public Sentiment in the Matter.

The many complaints made by gas-consumers about the wretched light afforded, and the exorbitant bills rendered them by the gas companies, were recently discussed at length in these columns. The companies then said that every effort should be made to improve the quality of the light to the complete satisfaction of their patrons, and the Times has been awaiting the fulfillment of that promise. But there seems to have been no change for the better. The people in the Metropolitan Company's district declare that their light is, if anything, poorer than ever. In many cases it will not burn at all; in others the jets have but a small globule of pale blue flame, without any illuminating power whatever. Some houses may have enough gas to burn one or two lights in the basement or first story while the upper floors are left entirely destitute of light. The vicinity of Forty-fourth, Fiftieth, Forty-third, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, Madison, Fifth and Fourth avenues, and the eastern part of the City between Thirty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, are the principal localities complained of. In many of the public halls, and some of the churches, even where there is plenty of gas rushing through the pipes, the quality is so bad that the flame yields insufficient light. The gas-jets flicker and smoke—in some instances they dance up and down with an uncertain motion, giving out but a meagre illumination for one moment, and the next leaving the surroundings in murky gloom.

Thus far, the Times reporters have been unable to find a score of disinterested persons who do not find fault, in almost every part of the Metropolitan Company's territory. The wealthier class of our citizens reside there, and some of the large commercial and manufacturing concerns are also located either on the eastern or western sides of the district. The river-front streets are perhaps the worst specimens. The street lamps are scarcely discernible, the poor lights seeming to add to the gloom. As has before been remarked, this is a great aid to the perpetration of crime, and the Police are aware that it is almost a forlorn hope to attempt the capture of burglars where their rapid flight cannot be traced by the eye even one-half a block shrouded with darkness. Citizens who have tried every expedient, but without avail, to remedy this nuisance, are completely exasperated. If we are not mistaken, the stock of a new company, if organized in that region, would very quickly be subscribed for. The last resort is for legislative relief, and that is being very generally advocated by the victims to this outrageous monopoly.

Reorganization of the County Auditor's Bureau.

The County Auditor's Bureau, of which Mr. Earle is the head, is to be reorganized. On receiving their salaries for the month of September, which were not paid until a few days ago, the clerks of this bureau were informed that, in all probability, these salaries would be the last paid to them until the Legislature met, and when that body convened, the bureau would, most likely, be abolished altogether. They were therefore admonished that it would be well for them to look out for some other employment. There are now eight clerks in this Bureau, four of whom have no duties to perform whatever. When Mr. Green was appointed Deputy-Controller the Bureau had fourteen clerks. Shortly before that it had twenty, and some of the old pay-rolls show that it once numbered fifty employes, of whom forty-five, at least, were sinecurists. It is said that the whole work of the Bureau can be performed with ease by three clerks and one messenger. The gentleman known as the chief book-keeper of the Bureau, now removed, seldom condescended to make his appearance at the office, and on being requested to state in writing what his duties were was unable to comply with the request. So far as can be ascertained, this person performed no work whatever, though drawing a handsome salary.

It is believed that the Bureau was constituted illegally, and that no law or authority of any kind exists for its maintenance. In 1850, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution directing such a Bureau to be formed, and fixing the salaries to be received by the employes, but it is believed that the Board had no power to pass such a resolution.

The McCauley Homicide—Verdict in the Case.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner Young in the case of John McCauley, who was shot and killed at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-third-street, on the night of the 10th of September last, by one Thomas Murphy. Wm. Coughlin testified that on the night of the homicide he was with McCauley, Murphy and others, and when they had nearly reached Forty-third-street, McCauley insulted Murphy, who then fired the shot, which took effect in McCauley's heart, producing almost instantaneous death. Murphy instantly ran away, and the witness testified that as soon as the Police came up, he informed them who had done the shooting. Roundsman Fanning, Nineteenth Precinct, testified that no one would tell him who fired the shot, and that Coughlin would give him no information whatever. The same was true of David Blake, another of the party who witnessed the tragedy, and Capt. Gunner testified that Coughlin refused to go with the officer to search for Murphy, who has never been arrested. The jury rendered a verdict against Murphy as the murderer, and censuring Coughlin and Blake for refusing to give information promptly to the Police.

The City and County Government Estimates for 1872.

The following circular has been transmitted to the heads of the various Departments of the City and County Government:

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Dec. 6, 1871.

With the view of providing for the expenses necessary to carry on the City and County Governments for the year 1872, you are respectfully requested to furnish to this Department, at your earliest convenience, a detailed estimate of the same required for the efficient maintenance of your Department for the ensuing year, commencing with Jan. 1, 1872. In these estimates, will you please insert in detail the names and residences of all officers, clerks and others, in the employ of your Department, with the salaries and duties of each, and a reference to the law or ordinance defining the duties or fixing the salaries. Expenditures other than salaries should be given as much in detail as the circumstances will permit. It is earnestly recommended that, in making these estimates, all expenses be limited to the least amount consistent with the efficient administration of your Department.

Yours, very respectfully,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

Hoboken Turtle Club.

The annual meeting of this time-honored Club took place at the Sinclair House, Eighth-street and Broadway, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, resulting in the election of James L. Miller, President; Col. Alexander Engleson, First Vice-President; (vice Green;) Capt. William Fowler, Second Vice-President; A. L. Ashman, Treasurer; A. B. Taylor, Secretary; H. N. Mott and Harris Bugart, Stewards. The annual ball, (which has ever been a success,) will take place at Apollo Hall, Jan. 4, 1872.

The Eighth Ward Reform Club.

The citizens of the Eighth Ward have organized a Reform Club, and Thursday night held a large and enthusiastic meeting. Hugh Taylor, Esq., presided. The meeting passed resolutions to the effect that the civil service reform, now receiving the consideration of Congress, should also receive the attention of the Legislature in framing a new City Charter, and that officers be paid by a fixed salary, and not by fees.

University Law Lectures.

The first lecture in the series, under the auspices of the University of the City of New-York, was delivered last evening in the chapel of the University by Mr. Charles B. Moore, on "The Science and Practice of Law; a General View for Students." The lectures will be continued every Friday during the Winter for the benefit of law students. Mr. Moore referred to the general principles that should guide the operation of law, maintaining above all things that the atmosphere surrounding the judiciary should be pure and unprejudiced by political or other considerations.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in the City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 7, 1871. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Sixty-first-street, 155 feet east of Third-avenue, 16.8 by 50, three stories and basement; Brien & Nason, owners.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Sixty-first-street, 375 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 56, four stories; Emil Coleman, owner.

Three tenement-houses, Nos. 234, 236 and 238 East Seventy-fourth-street, 16.8 by 55, four stories; Mary C. and Geo. J. Ross, owners.

One tenement house, No. 79 Rivington-street, 25 by 63, five stories; Samuel Schuster, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One church, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 38 feet west of Madison-avenue, 30 by 70, two stories; Trustees of the Harlem Presbyterian Church owners.

Six tenement-houses, north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, 20 and 16 by 50 and 57, four stories; Maurice Lewi and Henry Gershel, owners.

Four tenement-houses, Nos. 132, 134, 136, 138 and 140 Orchard-street, 25 by 73, five stories; Herlien & Robenstein, owners.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Sixty-first-street, 160 feet west of First-avenue, 20 by 55, four stories; Henry Eisner, owner.

One tenement-house, north-west corner of Fifty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, 25.10 by 50, four stories; F. Dyke, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 219 East Tenth-street, 25 by 62, five stories; Conrad Thiele, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 107 Sullivan-street, 25 by 26; five stories; P. J. Burke, owner.

One factory north side of Forty second-street, 150 feet west of second-avenue, 75 by 100, four stories; Jackson & Stiebmetz, owners.

One stable north side of Twenty-eighth-street, 275 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 26, two stories; John Farrell, owner.

One stable south-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 99.11 by 230, two and one stories; Second-avenue Railroad Company, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	25	Church	1
Brown-stone fronts	8	Tenement-houses	17
Brick fronts	17	Factory	1
First-class dwellings	4	Stables	2

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Dec. 7, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One first-class brick dwelling, No. 506 West Twentieth-street, 20 by 50, two stories and basement, two stories to be added, and extension in rear 25 by 35, four stories in height; James Miller, owner.

One brick hotel, north-east corner Broadway and Thirty-first-street, 105 by 66, five stories, extension in rear 46 by 28, five stories in height, and a Mansard roof added to entire building; Edmund Hurry, owner.

One brick market, Nos. 224, 226, 228 and 230 East Thirty-fourth-street, 88 by 38, one story, floor to be lowered twelve feet and building to be changed into a theatre.

Two brick stores, No. 129 and 131 Grand-street, 25 by 50, five stories, interior alterations to be made and buildings strengthened; Mr. Cuyar, owner.

One brick store, No. 66 Willitt-street, 25 by 20, three stories, rear wall to be removed and building connected with extension; Bernhard Schaff, owner.

Two brick factories, Nos. 709 and 711 Third-avenue, 20 by 35, three stories, extensions in rear, each 20 by 20 feet, one story high; Wm. Law, owner.

Two brick buildings, Nos. 5 and 7 East Fifty-second-street, 25 by 70, three stories, extensions in rear, each 25 by 30, one story in height; C. H. P. Archer, owner.

One brick building, No. 868 Broadway, 24 by 43, four stories, extension in rear 24 by 41, one story high; M. Marquiend, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 7, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

West-street, No. 86, Charles Spear, owner; unsafe front and north gable walls.

Elizabeth-street, (rear,) No. 242, Jacob Weeks, owner; unsafe rear wall.

Sixth-avenue, building south-east corner of Fifty-sixth-street, Scholle Bros., owners; unsafe front wall.

West Houston-street, No. 214, Richard Patrick, owner; unsafe easterly wall.

Ann-street, No. 78, H. N. Squire, owner; unsafe front and rear walls.

East Houston-street, No. 81, Astor estate, owner; unsafe rear and westerly walls.

Catherine-street, No. 67, Andrew Martin, owner; unsafe parapet wall.

Coenties slip, No. 17, Philips Phœnix, owner; unsafe and loose slating on roof.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

City Hall-place, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7, George Bruce's Son & Co., owner, unsafe; City Hall-place, No. 8, J. Scheuerman, owner, unsafe; City Hall-place, No. 19, Geo. Weaver, owner, unsafe; City Hall-place, No. 21, James McGowan, owner, unsafe; City Hall-place, No. 23, Dennis Burke, owner, unsafe; City Hall-place, No. 20, St. Andrews Church, owner, unsafe; City Hall-place, Nos. 25 and 27, W. R. Janeway, owner, unsafe; City Hall-place, No. 34, Michael Duane, owner, unsafe; City Hall-place, No. 33, Henry L. Janeway, owner, unsafe; City Hall-place, No. 35, W. R. Janeway, owner, unsafe; City Hall-place, No. 27, E. J. Chorey, owner, unsafe; Eighth-avenue, No. 205, estate of Wm. Leggat, owner, unsafe; Green-street, No. 206, J. B. Monnott, owner, unsafe; Division-street, No. 27½, Mrs. Rosenberg, lessee, unsafe; Division-street, No. 29, Morris Venther, lessee, unsafe; Catherine-street, No. 67, Andrew Martin, owner, unsafe; Coenties-slip, No. 17, Philips Phœnix, owner, unsafe; Market-street, No. 37, David Field, agent, unsafe.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Dec. 8, Jas. M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of C. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, sold a three-story brick house and lot on the north side of Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for $11,000; purchased by W. W. Armfield, the plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. No other business was transacted. For next week the number of sales to occur is greater than of late, and at legal sale and otherwise, quite a large quantity of really valuable real estate will be offered. For particulars as to the auctions to take place, reference is made to the detailed list, which will be published as usual on Monday.

The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange on Thursday, Dec. 7, which was inadvertantly omitted yesterday.

B. P. Fairchild, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, Wm. C. Traphagen, Esq., referee, disposed of two lots, located on the south side of Bank-street, 99 feet 9 inches west of Fourth-street, together in size, 45 by 75, which was bought by T. B. Wylie for $8,700. In addition to this sale, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, also in foreclosure, T. H. Landon, Esq., referee, offered at auction a lot with a building thereon, on the south side of Forty-eighth-street, 265 feet west of Sixth-avenue, lot in size 20 by 100.5. The only bid received was one of $25, at which sum the property was knocked down to J. T. Croal, the plaintiff in the action in question. No reasons as to why this only nominal bid was received were stated. The legal sale of property on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street expected to occur, was adjourned by James M. Miller, the auctioneer, until the 18th inst.

At the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, on Thursday, J. Cole, under various Court orders in foreclosure, sold quite an extensive list of real estate located in that city, as follows: Warren-street, 225 feet west of Buffalo-avenue, 25x127, vacant lots, sold to J. Rider, for $575. Wyckoff-street, south side, 300 feet east of Pecaavenue, 100x30x28.6x12.6, to J. Rider, for $385. Bennett-avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Blake-avenue, 25x100, house and lot, to J. Anderson, for $1,000. One lot, adjoining above, 25x100, to H. Schenck, for $100. Jefferson-street, east side, 100 feet south of Liberty-avenue, 25x90, house and lot, to P. Rider, for $1,300. Bennet-avenue, west side, 225 feet south of Blake avenue, 25x100, to Oliver Davidson, for $100. One lot adjoining above, 25x100, to Charlotte Coffin, for $100. East New-York-avenue, north side, 225 feet west of Sackman-avenue, 221x40, to Amanda Smith, for $1,372. Atlantic-avenue, south side, 50 feet west of Miller-avenue, 25x90, to S. S. Comins, for $500. The same auctioneer adjourned the Supreme Court sale in foreclosure of thirty lots of land, situate on Grand-avenue, Willoughby-avenue and Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn, Long Island, the same being part of the old Hayscale Farm of the Jackson estate, to Dec. 8, by order of Gerard M. Stevens, Esq., referee.

At private sale, V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently disposed of a lot, 26.8x100, with the stone building thereon, situate on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and sixteenth-street, this city, for $22,750, cash. Purchaser, Mr. Dennis Burke, of this City.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Dec. 8.

NEW-YORK.
By James M. Miller.

3-story brick h. and l., n. s. of 41st-st., 80 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 20x98.9 ...... $11,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.
Also,
lease hold and valuable estate, (Rutgers' lease,) No. 3 Canal-st., 25x125, extending to Division-st., and including Nos. 187 and 187½.
Also,
a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; 400 acres of land; large mansion and out-buildings.
Also,
four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x 65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.
Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., 30 feet, new, $140,000; one do., 25x80, $100,000; a full lot adjoining on the street, for stable if desired, $150,000; cheap full front on Madison-av., hard wood, $53,000; also one on 49th-st., near 5th-av., full front, very low for size and quality.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—IN 40TH-ST., JUST EAST OF 5th-av., a beautiful four story English-basement brown-stone house of medium size; recently overhauled; beautifully finished and in fine order; lot 100.5; in the ...; price reasonable and terms easy. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the south-west corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., extending from rear of Wallack's Theatre to stables, Union-square. Apply to E. CORNWALLIS, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 45 Wall-st.

SEVERAL CHEAP HOUSES IN PARK-av., $38,000, four story, hard wood; several others, larger, $40,000, and a corner at $45,000, partially finished. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$13,500.—THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP, brick; 73d-st., 4th and Lexington-avs; good neighborhood; 20.2x50x100; easy terms. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, 25x60, four stories, 48th-st., near 5th-av.; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A fine residence and all necessary out-houses, in Morrisania, with half an acre of ground, fruit, &c. Address Box No. 4,135 Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 108th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in 71st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., possession immediately. For particulars address WILLIAM POILLON, foot Bethune-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AT No. 480 Hudson-st.; rent, $1,100 a year; in good neighborhood; immediate possession. No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—an elegant brown-stone house, handsomely furnished. Apply on the premises, No. 226 West 14th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE NEW marble store No. 731 Broadway; easy of access and well lighted. Apply to JOHN J. CISCO, No. 59 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STORE WANTED—BETWEEN WORTH and Canal, Church and Elm sts.; 50 feet front by 100, or the lofts alone would answer; must be light; possession on or before Jan. 1, 1872. Address RESPONSIBLE, importer, Post-office Box No. 4,809.

WANTED TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED house, or a flat, unfurnished; location preferred between 10th and 34th sts. Address Post-office Box No. 5,084.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee, No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 122D AND 124TH STS., AND ON EAST 22D AND 23D STS., TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

GRAND BOULEVARD.—Four lots west side Grand Boulevard, between 122d and 123d sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH STREETS.—Eight lots north side 123d-st., and eight lots south side 124th-st., 175 feet east of Grand Boulevard.

EAST TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS.—Three lots north side 22d-st., and three lots south side 23d-st., about 250 feet east of 1st-av. Terms liberal. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID EAST-SIDE HARLEM LOTS.—M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET.—Three lots, north side of 112th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av.; each lot 20x100.11 feet. Title perfect.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee:

The valuable property known as No. 6 Union-square, opposite the Washington Monument; size, 25 x 96 feet.

ALSO,

The property known as No. 547 West 29th-st.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 37 Cedar-st.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWery, corner Bayard-st.—300 light rooms, neatly furnished, 50 cents and 75 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.; single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week.
GEO. S. & L. LELAND, Proprietors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

THE EFFECTS OF THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, an American artist, who died at Rome, consisting of paintings, sketches, &c., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1871.

By order of A. J. ROGERS, Public Administrator.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NOV. 28, BETWEEN JERSEY CITY and Rutherfurd Park, a YELLOW POCKET-BOOK, containing ticket No. 15,069 in the Washington Gift Concert, and one-quarter ticket No. 16,693 in the Louisville Library Concert and $2 50. Finder may retain the money, but send other things to Box No. 3,852 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 959 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 120 East 23d-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 18. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 350 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 2. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

PROPOSALS.

FALL RIVER WATER-WORKS.

Sealed proposals from iron founders, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes and Special Castings," will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Fall River, Mass., at their office in said city, until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, the 15th day of December, 1871, for furnishing the following quantities of Cast-iron Water-pipes and Special Castings:

2,356,000 pounds 24-inch Pipes.
1,471,000 pounds 20-inch Pipes.
1,028,000 pounds 16-inch Pipes.
373,000 pounds 12-inch Pipes.
302,000 pounds 10-inch Pipes.
1,112,000 pounds 8-inch Pipes.
418,000 pounds 6-inch Pipes.
200,000 pounds of Special Castings.

The delivery of the Pipes is to begin on the 15th day of March, 1872, and the whole amount is to be delivered by the 15th day of August, 1872.

Specifications and forms of contract and of proposals may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

PHILIP D. BORDEN, WILLIAM LINDSEY, JOSEPH A. BOWEN, } Water Commissioners.
GEO. A. BRIGGS, Chief Engineer.
JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Consulting Engineer.
DEC. 2, 1871.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

PROPOSALS SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 9th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
20,000 lbs. Sugar.
20,000 lbs. Green Coffee.
3,000 gallons Molasses.
50,000 lbs. Salt Water Soap.
Naval Standard.

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.
1,000 gallons Olive-oil.

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director United States Navy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD. } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 5, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 4th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF OVER 200 high-cost European and American oil-paintings, the works of over 150 of the most prominent modern artists, and is evidently the largest and finest collection heretofore offered at auction. They will be on exhibition, free, day and evening, and sold on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, the 13th and 14th of December. ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store, whatever may be the state of the weather:
391 packages fresh Almeria Grapes,
381 cases fresh Valencia Oranges,
120 cases fresh Seville Oranges,
22 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges,
1,000 boxes Malaga Lemons.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent. on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECEM, Box No. 150 Times Office.

ACTIVE PARTNER WITH $2,500 to take full charge of one of the stores of the New-England Bedding Company. Call personally at Nos. 164 and 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, this day, Saturday and Tuesday.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1872, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3.—Expense books, patent spring back account books, stationery and printing of every kind; orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general house-work by a most industrious girl; a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical and obliging servant; recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, pastries, ices, jellies, made-up dishes, boning, larding and baking; best City reference. Call at No. 721 6th-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant as thorough chamber-maid in a private family; would do plain sewing if required; has the very best City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 346 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 456 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY WISHES A situation as housekeeper and to make herself useful in the kitchen; has the best reference. Can be seen at No. 107 Lexington-av., for two days, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT American woman with good reference, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in the City or country. Call at No. 46 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; best of City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as wet-nurse; best City references. Call for two days at No. 46 Perry-st., near 4th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl, to do general house-work; a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 62 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing at her house, or would go out by the day; understands fluting. Inquire in store, No. 1,405 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NEWLY-married woman, some washing in her own house. Call or send to No. 530 East 14th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as chamber-maid and waitress; a neat, tidy and well-recommended girl. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 21 Gramercy-park, Friday and Saturday this week; and on Tuesday, the 12th, from 10 o'clock to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; pastries, ices, jellies, made-up dishes, boning, larding, and baking; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 129 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry and jellies; an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 300 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; will assist in chamber-work; excellent references. Apply at No. 101 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress or chamber-maid and to do sewing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 450 2d-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as a child's nurse; has six years' experience. Apply at No. 165 West 27th-st., corner 7th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WILL go out by the day, washing or house-cleaning; excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 119 West 30th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation in an American family as chamber-maid; no objection to the country. Address PH. AMBRES, No. 319 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETent waitress and chamber-maid; will assist with fine washing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 328 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; is an excellent baker, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; best of references; wages no object; a permanent home. Call all the week at No. 442 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; understands thoroughly the making of bread and biscuit; is willing and obliging; first-class City references; no objections to the coarse washing. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as dress-maker in a private family; understands cutting and fitting; can trim in all the newest styles, and copy patterns from engravings. Call at No. 366 Bowery, corner 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant seamstress; one who understands dress-making and plain sewing, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 322 Madison-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; can take entire charge of her kitchen and do the marketing; five excellent references; City or country. Apply at 121 West 19th-st.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, first came from Germany, wishes to be busy in a large business or with a fine family; is a very good dress-maker. Apply at No. 91 Allen-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best of references. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do general house-work, chamber-work and waiting; excellent City references. Call at No. 68 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or waitress alone; would assist in washing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 208 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 242 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 140 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting; has good reference. No. 224 Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as visiting teacher for all the English branches and letter-writing; highest references. Address Miss WRITER, Box No. 79 Station D. Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman for general house-work; good washer and ironer; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; can take full charge of infants or growing children; good reference. Call at No. 224 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 104 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; excellent baker, washer and ironer; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN as competent cook. Apply at her present employer's, No. 10 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 306 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; English; understands the management of greenhouse, graperies, fruits, flower and kitchen garden; good City reference. Call or address J. R., No. 12 Park-place, seed-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation to take charge of a farm, or to look after a gentleman's place; is a good plain gardener; good reference from the last employer. Call or address A. K., care of Mr. Tape, No. 316 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands the business thoroughly; first-class City references. Call on or address JAMES, No. 23 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; understands his business perfectly; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address Wright's harness-store, No. 211 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as porter. Call or address C. T. C., No. 34 Liberty-st.

A MAN OF EDUCATION AND EXPERIence wishes a situation as nurse and companion for an invalid. Address A. M. W., No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single Scotchman, with first-class reference. Call on or address C. T. C., 34 Liberty-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT, AFTER THIS week, (outside preferred,) by a young man, in any square business that will insure a living; reliable accountant and used to work; no agency wanted or swindlers noticed; reference, present employers. Address MORTON, Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man; single; is but a short time in the country; any gentleman requiring a first-class man of good abilities will find such by calling on or addressing J. D., No. 24 East 40th-st., private stable, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED young man as coachman; willing and obliging; good driver; best City references. Call at No. 136 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter (single) in a private family; best City reference. Address F., No. 104 East 40th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF CONsiderable business experience, a situation as cashier or book-keeper; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address CONFIDENTIAL, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, A POSITION in a lawyer's office; best of references given. Address H. J. WINSER, 107 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association will be held in St. Peter's Hall, West 20th-st., near 9th-av., on next MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D. will read an essay entitled *Our American Children and Their Church*. Subject for discussion—*Should Sunday-School Libraries be Confined to Books of a Strictly Religious Character?* All are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE—EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the first of a course of popular Lectures by Right Rev. Bishop LITTLEJOHN.

ANNIVERSARY.—FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., near Broadway.—Dec. 8–15, 1871, special preachers. FRIDAY (Dec. 8) EVENING, Rev. Dr. EWER; SATURDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. STEWART; SUNDAY (Dec. 10) MORNING, Rev. Dr. STEWART; SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. DIX; MONDAY EVENING, Rev. Mr. COWPER; TUESDAY EVENING, Rev. Mr. [illegible]; WEDNESDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. [illegible]; THURSDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR; FRIDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. TUTTLE.

"A GOOD SOLDIER."—SUBJECT ON SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Second of course of Popular Lectures on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 P. M., by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D.D. Subject—"Number One." Admission 25 cents each. Rev. WM. ORMISTON, D.D., will give the third Lecture on TUESDAY, 19th inst.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. J. B. MERWIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. ROBERT HARLSTON, of Queenstown, at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Experience meeting Saturday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 10.—Morning service, at 10½. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach; evening service, at 7½, Rev. Dr. A. P. PUTNAM will preach. Subject—*The Husband, the Wife, the Child*. Seats free in the evening.

ALLANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching SUNDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. JOHN E. SEARLES, an old Pastor of the Church. The public are invited. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rev. JOHN PARKER, Pastor.

"A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN."—Sermon to young men, by Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WM. S. MIKELS, Pastor, will preach in the morning. All are welcome.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH, Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Jacob's Dream*. At night, 7 o'clock—*Weak Grace Encouraged*. Communion at 3 o'clock. Rev. T. T. KENDRICK will speak.

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Dr. NEWELL will preach his second sermon on the five great wants of this City next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT, Sunday evenings, Lyric Hall; also Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sundays; both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 772 6th-av.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., is expected to preach in this church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

A DIRECTOR OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL music wanted. Apply at No. 34 West 50th-st., any day between 2 and 3 o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Downing sts., Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Dec. 10. All are invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D. will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Dec. 10.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Corner 35th-st. and Madison-av.—A meeting in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. WASHBURN and MONTGOMERY and Rev. C. T. WOODRUFF, Superintendent of the Mission.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Free Sunday evening services at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. DENISON will preach SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. MORNING service at 10½. The Rector, Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, will preach.

"CAUSES OF MODERN INFIDELITY" will be the subject of discourse by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, for young men, SABBATH EVENING, at the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, near 5th-st., at 7½ o'clock. 10½ A. M. topic—*Heavenly Riches*. Free seats.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, at 10½ and 7½. Subjects—*God's Idea of Money and Interest*. EVENING—*Why Should the Bible be the Chief Book of the Young?* All are welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st.—MORNING—Prayer and sermon; services to commence at 10½ A. M. Right Rev. Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, and Rev. Dr. TWING will officiate. EVENING—Prayer and sermon at 7½.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. H. HASLUP, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. S. HARROWER. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 10, at 11 A. M. and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Being the second Sunday in the month the usual afternoon service will be omitted.

CHRIST IS COMING.—HIS SPECIAL Herald, sent to prepare His way, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Time, Manner and Object of the Second Advent of our Lord*. Come and hear.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—RELIGIOUS services every SUNDAY EVENING in the large hall of Cooper Institute, commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ERIE LITERATURE.—A DISCOURSE by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING. Morning service as usual.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. There will also be services in the hall No. 270 Grand-st. at the same hours. *Thou God Seest Me.*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services: Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P.M.; ladies' Bible-class at 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. in the chapel. Singing by the children. All interested are invited to attend.

GENERAL MISSIONS—INDIAN DEpartment—The New-York Diocesan Association of the Board of Missions, will hold the first of a series of public meetings on SUNDAY EVENING at the Church of the Transfiguration, in East 29th-st., near 5th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Right Rev. Dr. CLARKSON, Bishop of the Indian Mission in Nebraska and Dakota; also, by Rev. SAMUEL D. HINMAN, for thirteen years the successful Indian Missionary, and by Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, of Philadelphia, who will give an account of his work and travels among the red men. The screen from Athens, Greece, presented for the benefit of this Mission, will be visible in the Church.

GLEANINGS FROM THE AGE OF FABLE.
REV. CHAS. F. LEE will deliver the first of a SERIES OF SUNDAY AFTERNOON DISCOURSES at Fifth Universalist Church, at Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Dec. 10, 1871, at 3 P. M. Subject: "PHAETON'S RIDE; OR, DANGEROUS AMBITION." The MORNING service will take place as usual, beginning at 11 A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL preach at Amity Chapel, 123d-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at the usual hour, and in the EVENING will give a Lecture on *Woman's Influence*. Service begins at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are cordially invited.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH meet for Divine service at new Harlem Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching, Dec. 10, by Rev. AUGUSTUS McDONALD, from Princeton, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, 42D-ST. and 5th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. De COSTA will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. GEO. B. DRAPER, D. D., in the evening.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Evening subject—*The Fifth Commandment*. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS; preaching in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—A meeting in behalf of this Society will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, corner 35th-st. and Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese will preside, and interesting addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. WASHBURN and MONTGOMERY, and by Rev. C. T. WOODRUFF, Superintendent of the Mission.

ON SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, THE 10th inst., a meeting of great interest will be held in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Bishop CLARKSON, under whose jurisdiction are the Indians on Reservations in Nebraska and Dakota, and Rev. SAMUEL D. HINMAN, who has labored continuously for thirteen years among them, will make addresses concerning their work, which has not before been made public. Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, of Philadelphia, will also be present, and relate some interesting facts in connection with his travels among the red men.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 27th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

POPULAR LECTURES ON CHRISTianity and Modern Thought—This course of lectures will be given in Grace Chapel, in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, by distinguished clergymen of the Church. The first lecture in the course will be by Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Subject—*The Ethics of Christianity a Proof of its Divine Origin.*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Baptist Teachers' Association on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at the Madison-avenue Church, corner 31st-st. A black-board lesson will be given by Miss Harriet N. Morris, late of Owego Normal School. Also an address by Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D. Subject—*Jesus the Model Sunday-school Teacher*. Commencing at 7½ o'clock. A. W. PERSONS, Secretary.

REV. J. A. M. CHAPMAN, OF WILliamsburg, (formerly of Boston,) will address a public meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, to be held in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. [illegible], PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. [illegible]

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. All invited. Sunday-school, 2 P. M.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL DELIVER an address to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. Service of song as usual, from 7½ to 8 o'clock.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN [illegible]-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Mercer and Sullivan sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—[illegible]. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL GIVE an astronomical discourse in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. DR. FLAGG, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the Hall, corner of 35th-st. and 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 54TH AND 55th sts., west of 8th-av.—Three services SUNDAY, Dec. 10—10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. T. M. PETERS will preach in the evening. Subject—*Christ the only Prophet.*

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 10th inst., preaching in the MORNING by Rev. BENJAMIN F. PRICE, and in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. WILLIS. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D.D., Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcomed, and seats provided.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. KELLAWAY, late from England, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *The Second Advent and its Nearness*. All are invited. Seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7 P. M., conducted by SAMUEL HALSTED'S "Praying Association." All seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, prayer at 7½, and Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. for deaf-mutes, and Rev. JOHN H. CORNISH at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Home Chapel, No. 20 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN, D. D., will return to the pulpit on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ and 3½.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach SUNDAY, 10th, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL, 39TH-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. CHARLES T. OLMSTED will preach the closing mission sermon THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach on the above subject THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st., at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½. Subject—*Thy Kingdom Come.*

"THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED."—The third lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at [illegible].

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ by Rev. Mr. STEPHENSON, of Indianapolis, Ind. Young people's meeting at 7½ evening, in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Reception MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11. Concert by the singing class of the Association, under direction of Prof. A. L. [illegible]. Art exhibition in the parlors. Members, friends and young men are cordially invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New-York and Texas
BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY
ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH TO FAMILIES THEIR
CANNED ROAST BEEF,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PUT UP IN CASES CONTAINING 2 DOZEN 2-LB. CANS, AND IN CASES CONTAINING 10 7½-LB. CANS.

This Company has been at great expense for the past several years in perfecting the machinery now erected near Galveston, Texas, to put up the delicious quality of beef which they now offer to the public.

This beef is really more nutritious and more economical for family use, than any ever offered for sale in any market, as the juices and gelatine portions are all retained in the can.

IS SOLID MEAT, READY COOKED,

in two forms, in Pieces, and Chopped, and contains no bone or gristle.

Its cost is less than half the price of butchers' meat. It is hermetically sealed, and will keep for years, just as good when opened, as though cooked immediately. It is all alike, and very tender. It is also very nice eaten cold.

The beef is cut in proper pieces, and, after being thoroughly cleansed, is roasted in a patent oven, so arranged that the juices and gelatine properties, which fall while in the process of cooking, are continually poured over it, thus retaining all its real nutriment and flavor. The bone and gristle are next removed, and the beef is then placed [illegible] by machinery.

It is pure roast beef, with all the flavor of that article when cold; but with more of juice and gelatine, owing to the process of cooking, and more tender than the average market joint, because of the choice cattle selected, and of the mixture of tenderloin and other parts together.

Two and a half pounds of beef, when divested of bone and gristle, and cooked, make about one pound of this clear meat.

2-lb. CANS, 60c.; 7½-lb. CANS, $2. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

The attention of hotels, restaurants, boarding-house keepers, ship-masters and families, is called to the superior article.

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CLERK WANTED—MUST BE A READY penman, write a handsome hand, not afraid of work; references as to moral character; salary, $500 at first. Address, in own handwriting, CLERK FOR INS. CO., Box No. 104 Times Office.

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$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply on Saturday, Dec. 9, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 11 East 43d-st.

PROOF-READER WANTED—ALSO two jobbing compositors. Apply at WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, No. 113 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A TIDY AND VERY HONEST girl, to wait and assist with children in a small family. Apply immediately at No. 287 East 11th-st.

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CALABRIA	Saturday, Dec. 16	
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BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Election Frauds—Conclusion of the Trial of the Inspectors—The Jury Disagree.

The trial of WELDON, MCGIFF and SHANDLEY, Inspectors of Election of the First District of the Sixth Ward was continued in the criminal branch of the City Court yesterday. The evidence of several persons was taken, who swore that they voted at an early hour, when, as appears from the poll list, their names were between 500 and 600 on the list. The prosecution then rested, and Mr. DORR opened the case for the defendant, WELDON, stating that he proposed to show what Mr. WELDON did during the day. He left his house about 6½ o'clock, and on getting to the polling place it was not open. Finding there were neither pasters nor canvassers there on behalf of the Republican Party, he went away for about ten minutes in order to see about them. On returning he found the other inspectors there and everything in working order. During a short absence he called Mr. PACKARD to take his place, and on the closing of the polls the boxes were sealed at his request. As far as he knew, the votes when canvassed were canvassed honestly.

Mr. BARNARD, on behalf of the other defendants then sketched the line of defense which he proposed to adopt, saying that so far every one had testified that not a ballot was put in the box excepting those which were handed to the inspectors by voters. He proposed to show, from the testimony of all the parties connected with the election in that district, that when the polls opened the poll lists were on the table, and after an interval of six or seven hours the defendants subscribed their names to what they believed and were told were the poll lists which had been used. He also proposed to show that, when the polls opened, there were no tickets in the boxes, and none were put in except such as were handed to the Inspectors by regular voters, and then, when the votes were canvassed, he should show that no ballots were canvassed excepting those emptied out of the box. From the testimony of Mr. THOMAS, Ex-Deputy County Clerk, and from that of the copyist, he should show that these first 500 names were not all in one handwriting as had been said, but they were in two if not more. Even if the poll lists should be proved to be false, the defendants had nothing to do with them; their duty was simply to receive ballots from voters and put them in the box.

MICHAEL J. WALDON, one of the defendants, was placed upon the stand and testified: I acted as inspector of election at the First District of the Sixth Ward; I got there a little after six; no votes were counted except those which came out of the boxes, and I saw no tickets put into the boxes except those handed to the inspectors; I had charge of the Assembly and Judiciary boxes; the State box was in front of Mr. MCGIFF; the others were in charge of Mr. SHANDLEY.

Cross-examination by Mr. Morris—I did not see anything suspicious, but I thought there was a little repeating, and think I challenged five or six, and they would not swear in, but went away; I had become familiar with the countenances of some of the voters in that district, but did not know them all; I saw a great many strange faces there; more than I had seen at previous elections; I had no idea what number of votes I had taken in; about eleven o'clock I asked the poll clerks how many votes had been put in; they said, "It was pretty heavy;" I asked out of curiosity; that was the only time I asked, and they said then "It was pretty heavy, but they had not counted;" the inspector sung out the names; the clerks were further off from Mr. MCGIFF than I was; I did not hear the names of ANDREW J. GARVEY, AUGUST BELMONT, OWEN HAND or GEORGE DAWS called out; I have told Mr. SHAURMAN that some of the glasses were turned out and some were not; I gave him a history of what I did during the day when I went to the meeting-place corner of Degraw and Clinton streets; he asked me if the box had been stuffed, and I said "no;" I might have told him the boxes were placed with the glasses together to keep them from being broken; I have no distinct recollection of saying so; I might have been told so by Mr. MCGIFF.

Q.—Did he say so? A.—He did; that did not strike me as a little strange; it did not excite my suspicion at all.

To Mr. DOW—I have lived in the Sixth Ward since 1855, but have been absent temporarily; Mr. MCGIFF was in front of the window where the glass was broken out; that was one of the reasons why I could not see voters as well as Mr. MCGIFF; when the poll-list was handed to me I signed it as a matter of routine; I did not pay any special attention to the names as they were called out; Mr. SHAURMAN was very angry and said he would have me indicted if I could not account for this 1,300 votes; I told him as far as I knew it was honest; he said I was a pretty d—d Republican to go down there and do that sort of thing;" I told him to go down there the next time and do better if he could; I told him that some of the boxes had the wooden sides out and some of them not; Mr. MCGIFF told me early in the morning that it was to prevent the glasses getting broken.

To a JUROR—I could have looked in the box; Mr. MCGIFF was standing opposite those in front of me; I could not look in, the wood portion was toward me.

To Mr. MORRIS—My opinion is that it was about nine o'clock when Mr. MCGIFF told me about the boxes.

THOMAS MCGIFF, one of the Democratic inspectors on trial, testified as follows:

I got to the polling-place about half-past six o'clock, and found Messrs. DUNNE and MCKENNA there; the ballot-boxes were placed in position; those in front were visible, but the others could not be seen, because the window was not wide enough.

Cross-examined by Mr. MORRIS—Not a word about the glass getting broken was passed between me and WELDON; Alderman DUNNE is mistaken in saying the glasses of the boxes in front of me were turned in; I did not pay much attention to what the Alderman testified to; I generally mind my own business, and did not pay much attention to what WELDON said.

JOHN J. SHANDLEY, another of the inspectors, after corroborating what had been testified to by other witnesses for the defense, said: The voting was brisk all the day; at the closing of the canvassing Mr. CAMPBELL passed some documents to us and we signed them; I did not look inside at all.

Cross-examination by Mr. MORRIS—Before commencing to canvass, the ballots were compared with the poll-lists and made to agree; the clerks gave us the numbers; there were two or three votes in excess in the State box; I did not hear MCGIFF tell WELDON anything about the boxes being placed in position to prevent the glasses being broken; the voting that day was unusually rapid; it did not attract my attention on account of my want of experience; along about eleven o'clock MCGIFF said to WELDON there was a heavy vote coming in; some of the boxes were placed wrong side out, to give them room on the shelf; I did not think it right, but did not say anything to the other inspectors about it; the voters could see every box, the view was not obstructed at all, for when the door closed there was the glass of the window. [The poll-list was handed to the witness, and he recognized many of the names as those of people living in that district.] I have no recollection what time I voted; it was after ten o'clock.

Q.—Will you please explain how it is your name comes here sixth on the list? A.—That is not my name, it is a man of the same name who lives in that district.

This testimony concluded the case for the defence, and the case was summed up on both sides, after which the Court charged the jury that the law in the case was plain, and it was their duty to consider all the facts, remembering that the purity of the ballot-box must be vindicated or we must wind up our Government. The jury retired about 4 o'clock to deliberate on their verdict.

The indications last evening were that the jury in the cases of the election frauds had been packed in some way, and that the trial would result in nothing because of a disagreement of the jury. The evidence which was submitted was clear enough, and pointed directly to the guilty parties, and the defense set up was generally of the most flimsy character. After the jury had been out about three hours they came into Court and announced that there was no probability of their agreeing. The Court ordered them to return to their room and consider the question further. It was reported by the foreman to the Court that the jury stood eleven for conviction to one for acquittal, and that this solitary one had declared, as soon as he entered the jury-room, that he would not agree upon any verdict that might be offered, and this declaration was made before a word of discussion upon the merits of the case had been uttered. The jury were sent out again, and at 11½ o'clock were sent for by the Court. The foreman stated that there was no probability of their agreeing, and they were thereupon discharged. The bail of the prisoners was raised to $5,000 each, and a new trial was ordered for Thursday morning next. The name of the juror who stood out for acquittal is O'NEIL.

The Tax-office and the Committee of Fifty.

The following is the answer of Collector BADEAU to the application of the Committee of Fifty for information in regard to the operations of his office:

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, ROOM NO. 7, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 8.

Julian Allen, Esq., Chairman Subcommittee of Fifty:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 8th inst. is at hand. In reply I beg leave to state that the whole amount of money received in this office from the 18th day of October, 1871, to date is $3,757,513 80, of which there was paid to the City Treasurer, on account of the Board of Education, $951,760; on account of City tax, $2,290,316 [illegible]; on account of tax, 1870, (arrears,) $136,[illegible] 68; on account of assessments, $233,312 55; on account of fees, default, interest and advertising, $17,[illegible]; paid County Treasurer on account of tax 1871, $155,780 [illegible]; paid purchasers on account of redemption of lands sold for unpaid taxes, $47,552 80. In the several sums paid City Treasurer is included $101,413 29, being three per cent. collection fees on $3,461,353 22, which is credited to the Revenue Fund. Respectfully,

ISAAC BADEAU, Collector.

Street News.

The contractor for the removal of offal has been directed by the Health Board to refrain from depositing offal on the dock at the foot of Division-avenue.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $250 for the recovery of the poll-lists of the First District, Sixth Ward, and $500 for the conviction of the thief.

St. Luke's German Evangelical Church contributed $48 to the sufferers by the fires in Michigan and Wisconsin, which amount was placed in the hands of the Mayor yesterday.

CHARLES ROBERTS and GEORGE CARTER, sneak-thieves, were arrested on Thursday night in the act of emerging from the house of Mr. ASA DIKEMAN, No. 327 South Second-street. They had stolen a pair of gold spectacles, a bracelet, and other articles of ornament.

Justice PRATT, of the Supreme Court, yesterday continued the injunction against the offal contractors, restraining them from using the dock at Division-avenue. The injunction is continued on plaintiff's stipulation to take short notice of trial, and to proceed from day to day, with leave to defendant to move to modify the injunction on plea of public health.

There are in the possession of the Long Island Historical Society two miniature likenesses—one of GEORGE WASHINGTON, taken about the time of the siege of Boston, and the other of his wife, painted just before her husband was elected President. The pictures are family relics, and have never before been out of the possession of the family, to whom they descended as heir-looms. They were given by Gen. WASHINGTON to his sister, Mrs. BETTIE CARTER, and by her to her daughter, and from thence they have fallen by inheritance into the hands of their present owners. These miniatures have been placed in the care of the Long Island Historical Society temporarily for exhibition, and they are for sale.

ALDERMAN "JIM" IRVING.

Close of the Trial for Assaulting a Deputy Marshal—The Jury Disagree—Ten for a Conviction—A New Trial to be Had.

The trial of Alderman JAMES IRVING for assaulting Deputy Marshal DOWLEY, while the latter was in the discharge of his duty, was brought to a conclusion yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. After several witnesses for the defense had been examined, the case was summed up for the defense by Ex-Judge FULLERTON, and for the prosecution by Ex-District-Attorney PIERREPONT.

Judge BENEDICT, in charging the jury, said that the utmost punishment for the crime alleged against IRVING was two years' imprisonment and $3,000 fine. Such a penalty had been imposed in order to protect the officers of the law. He said there was no question of politics or any other cognate question in the case. It was simply a question of fact, on the evidence, for the jury to determine.

The jury retired at 5 P. M., but returned in about half an hour and announced through their foreman that they were unable to agree. Immediately after the announcement, PRESERVED GAGE, proprietor of a policy-shop on Washington-square, whispered something to the foreman, who rose and said that it was impossible to agree. GAGE's act was noticed by the spectators, and one of IRVING's intimate friends designated him as a "good square fellow." A recess was taken until 10 o'clock last evening, at which time the jury was again brought into Court, and the foreman stated that it was impossible to agree on a verdict. The jury was then discharged, and IRVING was held for a new trial, which will probably take place next week. It was understood that the jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. PRESERVED GAGE and SELAH H. HILL, of No. 601 Washington-street, were the two jurymen in favor of an acquittal. It was learned from one of the clerks of the Court that GAGE's name was taken from the Directory, and placed on the petit jury list, under the impression that he was a broker, because his occupation was given as "exchange."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Judge S. CARSON, of Westchester County, is at the Huron House.

Senator JOHN MURPHY, of Buffalo, is at the Madison-avenue Hotel.

The thermometer, yesterday, ranged as follows: At 7 A. M. 36°, at noon 40°, at 2 P. M. 43°, and at 6 P. M. 37°.

Gen. INNIS N. PALMER, of the United States Army, and Gen. E. L. VIELE, of Connecticut, are at the Glenham Hotel.

The Equity Calendar, in the United States Circuit Court, was adjourned by Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday, until Monday.

Gen. CLUSERET arrived here in the *Russia*, Thursday, and left yesterday for Mexico, to take a command in the army of JUAREZ.

Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany; Hon. F. N. DRAKE, of Corning, and E. S. PEABODY, of Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Five Points House of Industry will thankfully receive donations of dolls, toys, &c., for Christmas gifts for over 400 children.

Judge EDWIN F. JOHNSON, of Middletown, Conn., and Gen. R. STEWART, and Col. O. GRIDLEY, of Washington, are at the Sturtevant House.

The Prescription Clerks are in favor of the present law regulating the sale of drugs, which, they say, if not perfect, is a step in the right direction.

The Fortuna Fort Bildungs Verein, a German literary association, gave its first annual ball at Irving Hall last night, which was quite a select affair.

HUGH MCGIBBON, aged eight years, died, yesterday, at the residence of his parents, No. 420 First-avenue, of injuries received by being run over by a truck.

Patrolman GLENING, of the Thirtieth Precinct, while at dinner yesterday was shot in the hip and slightly wounded by the accidental discharge of his pistol.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting last night, but transacted no business beyond reading the minutes and admitting some new members.

It is stated that the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange and other associations, will act together in reference to the Quarantine abuses.

Ex-Postmaster-General A. W. RANDALL, of Elmira; Ex-Mayor W. G. FARGO, of Buffalo; Hon. EZRA CORNELL, of Ithaca, and GEO. P. GOFF, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

THOMAS R. MCDERMOTT died yesterday at No. 229 West Tenth-street, from injuries received on Nov. 21st by a collision between a truck and an Eighth-avenue car on which he was riding.

An interesting lecture on the life of FRANKLIN was delivered last evening by Judge H. C. VAN VOORST, before the pupils of Male Evening School No. 35. School Inspector MILLS presided.

A number of Germans, resident in the Tenth Ward, are engaged in a movement to establish a German school institute in that district on the plan of the German school of the Nineteenth Ward.

Judge R. HITCHCOCK, of Ohio; Judge BARTLEY, of Washington; Gen. A. S. DIVEN, of Elmira; Hon. N. P. LANGFORD, of Montana, and Hon. C. F. YOUNG, of Scranton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The members of the Jewish congregation Shereeth Israel were engaged in their annual Shebath Chenuke ball at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, last night, which was fully enjoyed by all participating.

At a meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, it was resolved to meet on Thursday evenings during the present month, for the purpose of enrolling members.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place this evening. Subject—"The Birthday and Early Life of Our Earth." Lecturer, Dr. A. J. EBELL.

The German Reform organization of the Eleventh Ward have elected the following delegates to the German Central Committee: Messrs. George Wandel, Louis Kurtz, Christian Sutter, Henry Klein and Jacob Bischof.

Dr. LORD last night delivered a lecture at Association Hall, before a large audience, on the subject of "Mohammed and Saracenic Conquests." The lecture proved highly interesting, and was heard with marked attention.

The release of GEORGE WENDLEKEN, alias "Dutch George," a well-known counterfeiter, who was confined at Ludlow-street Jail, was effected yesterday, by the accused furnishing bail in $1,000 before Commissioner SHIELDS.

The remains of an unknown man were found, yesterday, in the East River, at Pier No. 6, and were sent to the Morgue to await an inquest. A silver-cased watch marked R. DEMILL, No. 54,888, was found upon the body.

In the case of JOHN LETILE, convicted of highway robbery on Thursday, and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, Recorder HACKETT yesterday, granted a new trial on the ground that new evidence had been obtained.

The first intimation had by the Post-office authorities that the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company would not allow the steamer *Missouri* to carry New-York papers to Havana, was received through the morning journals of yesterday.

The fifteenth anniversary reception of Mr. JOHN WOOD's gymnastic academy took place at No. 6 East Twenty-eighth-street, last evening. The entertainment was well attended, and the exercises were of a very interesting character.

In the matter of certain bequests made by BENJAMIN OGDEN, who died in 1807, Judge BARNARD yesterday declared them void, on the ground that there was no time specified in the will for the performance of certain acts mentioned therein.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the premises of J. L. TRACY & SON, shoe manufacturers, on the fourth floor of No. 48 Warren-street. Damage of $5,000 to stock and same amount to the building; both covered by insurance.

The Hebrew Feast of Chanukah or Maccabees, which began Thursday night, was observed by special services in the various synagogues last evening. It is a purely religious feast, and will continue eight days, ending on Friday next at sunset.

The body of an unknown man, aged thirty years, was brought to the Morgue last night from Pier No. 39, North River. Height, 5 feet 8 inches; has brown hair, and wore a blue sack coat, vest and pantaloons, green striped shirt, white cotton undershirt and boots.

Ex-Judge EMOTT lies seriously ill at his house, No. 4 East Thirty-eighth-street. He is suffering from congestion of the brain and paralysis, with which he was attacked on Saturday evening. His physicians have strong hopes of his recovery, but allow no one except his family to see him.

Twenty-six policemen were arraigned yesterday before Commissioner BOSWORTH, and among them was Sergt. JOHN H. MCCULLOUGH, in charge of the Grand Central Depot, who was charged with using insulting and threatening language to JOHN ELLIS. The case was referred to the Board.

FELIX MURPHY, eighteen years of age, hall-boy at the Routledge House, No. 834 Broadway, was yesterday arraigned before Justice COX, on a charge of having stolen $170 from the proprietor. The money was found in his cap. He acknowledged his guilt, and was fully committed.

A telegram from Omaha to the General Agent of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad line in this City, states that "there has been some delay caused by the late storms and extremely cold weather. The road is now clear, and trains are running over the whole line on time."

Yesterday Mr. BERGH had a case in Essex Market against PATRICK CANE, for cruelty to animals, which Justice COX dismissed. Mr. BERGH not being present when the case was called, but he soon after arrived, and lectured Justice COX for his discourtesy in not postponing the case.

The German Reform Association of the Eighth Assembly District, Tenth Ward, last night elected FRANZ FREY, Treasurer, and also the following delegates to the Central Committee: William Gellmann, Col. Senres, August Koch, Dr. Carl Stein, Major J. J. Diehl and Ferdinand Appel.

Rev. J. A. M. CHAPMAN, of Williamsburg, (formerly of Boston,) will address a public meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, to be held in Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth-avenue, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The hearing of the case of the Erie Railway and the English bondholders, the petition of JAS. H. COLEMAN, for Receiver's fees, the petition of JAY GOULD, and the action to attach the President of the railway, for not complying with the instructions of the master, were adjourned until the 15th inst.

Paddy BURNS is suing the Liverpool and Great Western Insurance Company for injuries caused by falling into the hold of the vessel on which he was a passenger, while descending for a portion of his baggage. The case is still on trial in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge JOSEPH F. DALY.

The body of an unknown man (supposed to be W. F. RAMSAY, of Albany) was brought to the Morgue, last night, from Pier No. 3 East River. Height five feet six inches; had brown hair and moustache; had on blue overcoat, black coat and vest, dark mixed pants, white muslin shirt, grey under-shirt, and boots.

A very amusing case came up yesterday in the Marine Court, Part II., before Justice SHEA. AH-CHOW, a little Chinaman, sued AH-HOW to recover damages for assault and battery. Judge SHEA thought it was case for a criminal court, but as he had the advantage of hearing it, he awarded $20 damages.

JOHN DONLEY, aged twelve years, who lived at No. 533 West Fifty-first-street, when riding on an upward bound freight-train on the Hudson River Railroad last evening, fell off at Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, and was instantly killed. The remains were taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house.

A young man named CARPENTER, who recently forged his employer's name to a Post-office money-order, and who forfeited his father's bond by running away, was re-arrested at Lansingburg, New-York, by Deputy-Marshal TUEVEY and brought to this city, yesterday. He was sent to Ludlow-street Jail by Commissioner SHIELDS.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Bible Society, on Thursday afternoon, communications were read from various foreign missions, and 7,395 volumes were granted to different charitable and missionary institutions. Seven thousand dollars was voted for Bible work in France, in addition to $42,000 previously granted.

At a meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, last night, Col. JOEL W. MASON presiding, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the message of President U. S. GRANT, to Congress, meets with their hearty approval, being honest, just but firm, and is one of the most statesman-like productions ever submitted to Congress.

The New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church held a meeting yesterday at No. 805 Broadway. J. M. CORNELL presided. Rev. D. L. MARKS and Rev. WM. ROSS read reports showing a steady increase in the work, and the prosperous condition of the Society. The Finance Committee reported the following collections: St. Paul's, $9,000; St. Luke's, $5,500; Washington-square, $3,500; St. James', $600.

The festival of the Immaculate Conception was celebrated in the Catholic Churches yesterday. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the ceremonies were highly interesting and impressive. There was mass from 6 to 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 10½ high mass was celebrated, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Father KEARNEY, celebrant, assisted by Fathers MCNAMEE and MCNIERNEY. At the close Archbishop MCCLOSKEY pronounced the benediction.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. OWENS, a resident of Farmingdale, died on Thursday from the effects of an overdose of opium.

The citizens of Huntington have determined to sell the Town Poor-house and Farm, and send the poor to the Yaphank Poor-house.

CALVIN COOK, a veteran of the war of 1812, died on Tuesday, at Baiting Hollow, at the advanced age of eighty-two. He was a native of Long Island. His wife still survives.

Wednesday night CHAS. JONES, a prisoner in the Suffolk County Jail, attempted to escape. He took a piece of iron from his bedstead, and with it pried the stone slab from the floor, and opened a way into one of the sewers. One of the prisoners awoke the jailor, who captured JONES as he was working his way through.

ANDREW HAMMOND who killed CHARLES FREEMAN, (both colored,) in Smithtown, last week, and who is now in Riverhead Jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, says that he killed FREEMAN in self defence and to protect his wife and child, FREEMAN having forced his way into the prisoner's bed-room.

JOSEPH CRITTENDEN, whose body was found a few days since at Oyster Bay, near his father's house, was not foully dealt with, as was at first supposed. He left the hotel in a state of intoxication, and on his way home through the woods strayed from the path. He had crawled into a clump of bushes and was found there frozen to death.

NEW-JERSEY.

The deer are so plentiful near Vineland as to make the hunting good.

Ice-houses near Freehold have been filled this season with clear ice three inches in thickness.

Newarkers complain that their Nicolson pavement becomes covered with ice, and horses are unable to gain a proper footing.

An imposter has been collecting money from the citizens of Newark by representing himself as a collector for the Citizens' Gas Company.

DORRMAN's bakery, on Green-street, Newark, was set fire to yesterday morning by the accidental upsetting of a kerosene lamp. Loss $600.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the friends of Ex-Gov. WARD, who has been absent in Europe for several months rendered him a cordial reception.

The First Division New-Jersey State National Guard will be ordered out on the 16th of January next to participate in the ceremony of the inauguration of Gov. PARKER.

The Central Railroad Company has invited the Governor, State officers, and members elect of the Legislature to make an excursion over their road on Wednesday next. The party will go to Wilkesbarre, and spend a day in viewing the mines.

The funeral of Major HERBERT will take place at New-Brunswick today. Dr. Campbell, of Rutger's College, and Rev. Mr. Jewett will officiate. Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Hon. A. D. Keasby, Senator Stockton and Gen. Stryker will be among the pall-bearers.

LOUIS STRETTMATTER, a German, was killed on Pamrapo-avenue, near the depot, on Thursday evening by a westward-bound train on the Erie Railway. He stepped out of the way of one train and was struck by the engine of the other. His skull was crushed and he died instantly.

The building No. 48 Warren-street, Jersey City, occupied by Messrs. J. S. TRACY & SON, shoe manufacturers, was burned out early yesterday morning, causing a loss of $3,000. The loss is equally divided between Messrs. TRACY & SON and the owners of the building. The property was fully insured.

One of the suits against the Erie Railway Company for over-charges has been decided against the Company by the Supreme Court, and the other four suits depending on the decision have been referred to a Master in Chancery to determine the amount of damages. One hundred and fifty-nine additional suits are to be brought at the next session of the Circuit Court.

A German named FREUHINSFELD yesterday sued another German named KOCK, in a Justice's Court at Newark, for $30, under somewhat singular circumstances. The two men had been playing billiards together, and in leaving the saloon each put on the other's overcoat. KOCK found some papers in what he supposed was his coat and threw them into the fire. The plaintiff alleged that the papers were an application for license and contained $30 in money, the amount of the fee.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, MOSES STRAUSS was sent to the State Prison, by Judge BANDOLPH, for seven years for burglary, and three years for receiving stolen goods. JAS. BURNS, a sneak thief, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. HENRY MEYER, for grand larceny, was sentenced to one year in the State Prison. ALEXANDER BURR, a boy of fourteen, was sent to the County Penitentiary for one year, for burglary. MARTIN DARCY received nine months' imprisonment for an assault.

Mr. GEORGE H. TITCOMB, a well-known iron manufacturer, residing in Jersey City, disappeared from his home, last Monday, under very strange circumstances. Nothing was heard of him until late on Thursday night, when he was taken up by a policeman stationed at the New-Jersey Central Railroad depot. Mr. TITCOMB was wandering around through the building apparently insane. The officer took him to his home, where subsequently he became violent and uncontrollable. Mr. TITCOMB's derangement was caused, it is supposed, by business troubles.

The Woodside Rowing Club, of Newark, held their second annual election on Thursday evening, 7th inst., when the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: HENRY T. FIELD, President, (re-elected,) JOSEPH A. DREYFOUS, Vice-President, (re-elected,) HARRY S. MAGRANE, Secretary, and R. SMITH CARTER, Treasurer, (re-elected.) The above Club, although a comparatively new organization, is in a flourishing condition, and the boat-house at Woodside, on the Passaic River, is a model of architecture, containing several beautiful Spanish cedar barges and gig boats.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Surgeon John H. Frantz has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte and ordered to Baltimore. Assistant Surgeon H. A. Cronkhite is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the South for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon Richard Powell is ordered to the Department of the Gulf. Assistant Surgeon Wm. J. Wilson and Second Lieut. James E. Batchelder, Second Cavalry, have resigned.

[Advertisement.]

"Cod Liver Oil, if taken at the first appearance of Consumption, often effects permanent cures." HAZARD & CASWELL's is the best.

[Advertisement.]

A.—RESIGNED.—Another instance of commendable resignation is exhibited by KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway. The demand for his matchless hats is sufficient to embarrass a less energetic individual, but KNOX is meeting it like a man, and is apparently resigned to his fate. Serves him right.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Anglia	Dec. 9	New-York	Glasgow
Dania	Dec. 9	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Humboldt	Dec. 9	New-York	Stettin
City of Antwerp	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 8.—*In steam-ship Denmark, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Homer, Mrs. J. Bartlett and son, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. J. Shelwell and two children, Mrs. Princess, Mr. and Mrs. Liller, Miss P. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Sasso, Mlle. F. Bedone, Mlle. B. Beroni, Mlle. A. Gualdi, Mlle. C. Marche, Mme. Marche, Miss Kate Graham, Minnie Weston, Ada Harley, Lizzie Shiffnal, Louise Thomas, Harriet Willis, Alice Mathews, Lizzie Staunton, Amy Crome, Mr. Langiol and two sons, W. Hopkins, H. Howard, R. Williams, R. R. Gudgeon, E. Wright, Mrs. Clay, R. Newton, Rev. Peter Havermans, Dr. J. M. Sigiswind, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Mathews, James H. Reddan, Master A. Harris, Mr. Havermans.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Ed. Fry, W. B. Kimball and wife, Miss Oakes, C. T. Mitchell, P. E. Bean, Capt. S. Mulaney, E. R. Davis, Mr. Webb, A. Wyckoff, Capt. McMann, S. E. Holt, Capt. Hartborn, E. M. Fanning and wife, Miss Emma Childs, R. M. Barrett, E. S. Lawrence.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:13 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises....2:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....5:14 | Gov. Island 6:03 | Hell Gate....7:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Norway, (Br.,) Mylins, Liverpool via Queenstown, Henderson Bros.; J. W. Garrett, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Janet Cant, (Br.,) Crawford, Glasgow, V. H. Brown & Co.; Graham's Polley, Burgess, Cadiz, J. Atkins & Co.; Cultivator, Nugent, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Onkel Andermann, (Ger.,) Echincht, Rotterdam, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Lyman Cann, (Br.,) Mills, Charleston or Savannah, Boyd & Hincken; Noah, Nelson, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Der Adler, (Ger.,) Wiemann, Odessa, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs A. M. R., (Br.,) Bellontaine, St. Johns, N. F., Geo. H. Brewer; David Owen, Dunton, Genoa, Miller & Houghton; Mattano, Jarvis, Trinidad, Moss & Ward; Fagerheim, (Norw.,) Kule, Lisbon, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Water Lily, Means, Santa Martha and Savanilla, D. De Castro & Co.

Schrs. Lily, Hughes, Wilmington, N. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Wake, Gandy, Philadelphia; W. A. Gibson, Browne, St. John, N. B., Henry & Parker; Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Traveller, Hodges, Musquito Inlet, Florida, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Libby Worthley, Compton, Washington, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Carrie S. Webb, Brewster, Bull Creek, Bentley, Miller & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Titian, (Br.,) Buchanan, Sydney, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to the International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to Bruse & Co. 4th inst., off Little Gull Island, collided with schr. Daniel Williams, (of Rockland,) Capt. Miller, from New-York, for Boston. The night was dark and cloudy, with clear horizon and strong W. wind. The schr. was struck amidship, on the starboard side, and went down in 5 minutes after collision. Boats were lowered and every effort made for 2 hours to rescue the crew, all of whom were saved, with the exception of one seaman named Michael Rawley, of Hope, Me. The Captain's son stated that he saw the man sink, evidently exhausted from his struggles in the water. The steamer had a hole stove in her port bow, and fore-compartments filled with water to sea level.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, Liverpool Nov. 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. First part, easterly winds; latter part, strong westerly winds and heavy sea. Dec. 5, lat. 40 46, lon. 67 18, exchanged night signals with Hamburg steam-ship, bound E.; 7th, lat. 40 31, lon. 70 22, passed a Guion steam-ship, do. The D. brings 582 passengers.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston Nov. 29, via Key West Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 1, with mdse. to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Irma, (of Barbados,) Cummings, Nassau 10 ds., with old iron to Montell & Bartow. The Irma was from Baltimore, for Aspinwall, loaded with coal; put into Nassau for temporary repairs to enable her to reach this port; left in port schr. F. St. Clair, Edwards, for New-York in 3 ds.; schr. General Grant, Howes, refitting; schr. Quango, Proctor, in a few ds., for Trinidad, having repaired.

Bark Isle of Skye, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Fort, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar and old iron to Harvey Barnes—vessel to George A. Phillips & Collins.

Bark Svalen, (Norw.,) Boe, Falmouth, Eng., 41 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig George Downes, (of Barbados,) Lanfare, Demerara via Newport, R. I., 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Mattie B. Russell, (of Portland,) Clark, South Amboy, with coal. Is bound to Portland, Me.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Jarvis, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, (of Granada,) Simmons, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with oranges and old iron to Thos. J. Madge—vessel to Reeve, Osborne & Co. In port bark Andes, Davis, to load for New-York; would sail in about a fortnight. At Mayaguez, schrs. O. M. Marrett, Read; Setogawa, Bryant; Laura Pride, Scopean; all for New-York, waiting for fruit, as owing to heavy rains the roads in the island were nearly impassable.

Schr. H. Townsend, (of Pembroke,) Hersey, Santa Martha via Savanilla 20 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to D. De Castro & Co. Left at Savanilla brig Perces, Hinkley, Mg. for New-York.

Schr. Cyrus Fossett, Harding, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Willow Harp, Watson, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

Schr. D. S. Mershon, Massy, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. H. F. Baker, Whitmore, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Alex. Young, Young, Alexandria, for Providence.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Miller, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia Ann, (of Nassau,) Vargas, Ragged Island [illegible], with salt to B. Brown.

Schr. W. H. Thorndike, Hall, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Elders, Morris, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. G. H. Miller, Davis, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. Nellie Treat, True, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Lancaster, Virginia.

Schr. Banvard, Collins, Virginia.

Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Lippincott, Virginia.

Schr. Woodruff Sims, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. Francis French, Throgmorton, Virginia.

Schr. Georgie, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia Beadle, Adams, New-Haven.

Schr. L. A. Tullen, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Norwalk.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; brig Beaver, from Malaga; schr. William Jones, from New-Orleans.

The bark Fenang, which went ashore at Nauset on Monday last, got off this morning, and was towed to this port. The vessel and cargo have not apparently received much damage.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; bark Fanny Lewis, from St. Marc; schr. Mary Baker, from Port-au-Prince.

Below, Pride of the Port, from Calcutta.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 8.—Passed in for Baltimore ship Emily Augusta, from Liverpool; bark Saginaw; schrs. Wm. D. Dunlay, from Nassau; Peerless, from St. Johns; Withered, from Nassau, with loss of mainmast and sails.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 8.—Passed out barks Caspari and Industrie, for Bremen; brigs James, for Halifax, and Jennie Morton.

Sld. bark Lady Agnes, for Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 8.—Sld. brig Anna Maria, for Amsterdam; and schr. J. R. Dailey, for St. Mary's, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 8.—Cld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore; bark Morning Star, for Cienfuegos, Cuba; brig Ana Christina, for Bremen; schrs. Cornelia, for Bridgeport; Northern Light, for St. Mary's, Ga.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 8.—Arr. schooners Ring Dove, from Hoboken for Boston; A. J. Fabins, J. G. Babcock, Frank B. Colton, from Boston for Philadelphia; Nadab, M. A. McGahan, from Newburyport for do.; Hero, from Portland for New-York; Neponset, from Boston for Tangier.

Sld. steamers Rattlesnake, Leopard and Panther, and all vessels bound E.

Disasters.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8.—The schr. Nine Brothers, from Lahave, for Boston, with lumber, arr. here today leaking. She lost overboard Albert Pahlmeier, mate.

The brigantine Hound, from Boston, for Halifax, has been passed off this port bottom up. No tidings have been received of her crew.

European Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 8.—The Cunard steam-ships Scotia, from New-York Nov. 29, and Aleppo and Palmyra, from Boston Nov. 21 and 23, respectively, arrived today, on route to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 8.—The Allan line steam-ship Scandinavian, from Portland for Liverpool, touched at this port today.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
HAVE OPENED THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FINE BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
AND
Fancy Goods
GENERALLY,
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
This assortment is pronounced to be greater in variety than any in the City. Great care has been taken in the selection of
CHOICE PIECES,
not to be found at any other establishment.

MARKED DOWN.
WOOD & WARING
HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE ON THEIR ENTIRE WINTER STOCK FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT.
Overcoats, $12, $15, $18.
Overcoats, $20, $22, $25.
WOOD & WARING,
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GRAND OPENING OF KID GLOVES.
A general demand for our KID GLOVES has induced us to open a Retail Depot at
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where we can offer the greatest variety of Kid Gloves to be found in this City.
Owning one of the largest factories in France and one in Germany, we can assure the public that it will find it to its interest to purchase from us directly, and thus save the double profit of the commission merchant and the importer.
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MIRRORS,
FOR PARLORS, LIBRARIES, DINING-ROOMS, &c., AT
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JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON,
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STERLING SILVER.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS,
Make a Specialty of the
Gorham Manufacturing Company's Sterling Silver-Ware.
Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.
An unusually attractive assortment of novelties in Fancy Silver, cased for Wedding Gifts, of an inexpensive character.
The Gorham Company manufacture on an unparalleled scale, employing on Sterling Silver-Ware alone over Three Hundred skilled hands, the most accomplished talent in Designing, and the best Labor-Saving Machinery, enabling them to produce works of the highest character, at prices unapproached by any competition.
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P. T. BARNUM .... Proprietor
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